



COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1953

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

County Borough and Port of Southampton

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
SOUTHAMPTON

To THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS OF THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health, I have the honour to present my twenty-third Report on the Health Services of Southampton for the year ended 31st December, 1953. The various services operated by the department have been described in detail both as regards the general administrative arrangements and the changes that have taken place during the past year and in this introduction I propose to review briefly those matters which appear to be worthy of special mention before a more detailed study of the report itself is undertaken.

Dealing with vital statistics (page 6) a slight decrease has occurred in the number of births and deaths during the year, births being 143 fewer and deaths 89 fewer than in the previous year. Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were 10 less than in 1952 and non-pulmonary deaths were reduced from 6 in 1952 to 3 in 1953.

A rise in the infantile mortality rate from 28.88 in 1952 to 33.16 in 1953 is regrettable and is the highest recorded since 1949 when the figure was 37.66.

Apart from the rise in the number of notified cases of measles (796 cases against 1036 in 1952) no serious outbreak of infectious disease occurred. Notified cases of acute poliomyelitis were 23 compared with 9 in the preceding year. Food poisoning notifications total 117, this being an increase of 93 over the 1952 figure ; a separate report on food poisoning will be found on page 8.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the opening by the Worshipful the Mayor (Alderman Mrs. V. F. King, B.A., J.P.) of the new Surrey House Clinic, situated at present in the area administered by the Hampshire County Council but to be incorporated within the borough when the extension of the borough boundary is effected. This is the first post war clinic of a permanent nature to be erected and will serve a large Corporation housing estate and generally assist mothers living in the area who have had to travel some considerable distance to Sydney House Clinic.

Considerable progress has been made in connection with the proposed Millbrook Health Clinic and it is hoped that the work of building will be commenced during 1954.

The liaison Meetings between representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Regional Hospital Board, County and County Borough Medical Officers of Health together with their respective Principal Administrative Assistants, have been held regularly during the year. Liaison meetings have also taken place between the Southampton Group Hospital Management Committee, the Local Health Authority and the Executive Council for Southampton. Many matters of mutual interest to those responsible for the operation of the health services have been discussed at these meetings which also help to overcome some of the many problems arising in the carrying out of these duties.

A change in procedure took place towards the end of the year in connection with the Council's Care and After-Care scheme. Firstly, the Health Committee resolved to extend the scheme whereby free milk is provided to tuberculous patients to cover all such cases in receipt of National Assistance. Previously it was found that a number of these cases on assessment were above the Corporations income scale qualifying for a free issue of milk. Secondly, arrangements were made with the National Assistance Board for tuberculous patients in receipt of National Assistance and requiring help in the provision of bedding and clothing to be dealt with by the National Assistance Board, following investigation by the health visitor. The Local Managers of the Board have kindly supplied me with information as to the amount of help they have been able to afford and this information is reported at regular intervals to the After-Care Committee.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation to the Committees with which I am concerned for their continued support during the past year, and to the staff of all sections of the Department I record my sincere thanks.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. M. M. Z. Z. Z.

Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH COMMITTEE AND PORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Chairman (Health Committee) THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN MRS. V. F. KING, B.A., J.P., Chairman (Port and Public Health Committee), ALDERMAN E. SAKOSCHANSKY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., SHERIFF ALDERMAN R. E. EDMUNDS, ALDERMEN MRS. B. LEACH, MRS. K. E. CAWTE, J.P., COUNCILLORS MRS. G. E. A. BARKER, J. BOYLE, H. L. DAVIES, B.E.M., G. T. DICKS, L. J. GULLIFORD, E. G. LAST, G. M. LIPMAN, MRS. R. M. STONEHOUSE, MRS. M. E. TIDBOLD, MRS. P. H. M. WEST.

NON-COUNCIL MEMBERS

DR. P. GRAHAM TODD (Co-opted on Health Committee and Prevention of Illness and after-Care of Sick Sub-Committee) ; DR. J. E. A. SIMPSON (Co-opted on Health Committee and Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee) ; MRS. E. HARVEY, MRS. V. JACKSON, MRS. P. SMALL, MRS. M. TOPP, MR. J. WILD, MISS E. WRIGHT (all co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee) ; MRS. L. B. BARNARD, J.P., MRS. L. MILLARD ARNOLD, B.SC., MRS. A. REW, all co-opted on Mental Welfare Sub-Committee) ; MRS. K. V. BILES, MRS. D. MILLS (all co-opted on Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee). MRS. N. WATTS (co-opted on Home Nursing and Maternity Sub-Committee and Mental Welfare Sub-Committee).

CHIEF AND SENIOR STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	.....	.....	H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	.....	.....	W. P. CARGILL, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Senior Assistant School Medical Officer			C. R. M. GREENFIELD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	.....	.....	CATHERINE M. ATKINS, M.B., CH.B. KATHLEEN M. CAIRNS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
			MARTHE LEBERMANN, M.D.
			E. GRETA HUMBLE, M.B., CH.B.
			H. D. ROSSITER, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.
			S. T. DAVIES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Chief Sanitary Inspector	.....	.....	E. B. ROSE, CERT.R.S.I., F.R.SAN.I., Certificate Meat and Foods.
Chief Port Health Inspector	.....	.....	C. P. C. PARKER, CERT.R.S.I., Certificate Meat and Foods. Certificate Naval Architecture.
Superintendent Health Visitor	.....	.....	MISS E. C. MIDDLETON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., CERT.
Supervisor of Midwives	.....	.....	MRS. M. DUGALD-GORDON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service			MISS M. C. FARE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Principal Administrative Assistant	.....	.....	W. M. WATTS

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of 1953 with the figures for 1952 shown in brackets.

BIRTHS—

	Males		Females		Total	
Legitimate	1,419	(1,392)	1,231	(1,388)	2,650	(2,780)
Illegitimate	84	(98)	101	(100)	185	(198)
TOTAL	1,503	(1,490)	1,332	(1,488)	2,835	(2,978)

Birth Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.01	(16.97)
Number of Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	(102)

DEATHS—

Number of Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,923	(2,012)
Death Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.86	(11.46)
Maternal Mortality Rate—						
Per thousand live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.41	(.67)
Per thousand total births	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37	(.65)
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	(2)
Infantile Mortality—						
Deaths of infants under one year of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	(86)
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.16	(28.88)
Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 births	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.22	(20.82)
Neonatal Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	(62)
Marriages—						
Number of Marriages	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,574	(1,624)
Marriage Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.8	(18.5)
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	(68)
Rate per 100,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.7	(38.7)
Number of Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	(6)
Rate per 100,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.7	(3.4)

POPULATION—

Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of 1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,542.7	177,100
AREA (above high water mark)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,851.3	acres
AREA (foreshore and tidal water)	.....	.....	.....	.....		

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	46	12	58
2.	Tuberculosis, other	2	1	3
3.	Syphilitic disease	5	1	6
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	1	2	3
6.	Meningococcal infections	1	—	1
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	1	1
8.	Measles	—	1	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	—	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	30	25	55
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	66	6	72
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	34	35
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	14	14
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	123	86	209
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	3	10
16.	Diabetes	1	12	13
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	84	131	215
18.	Coronary disease, angina	156	85	241
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	17	26	43
20.	Other heart disease	131	173	304
21.	Other circulatory disease	38	34	72
22.	Influenza	12	15	27
23.	Pneumonia	43	53	96
24.	Bronchitis	83	33	116
25.	Other diseases of resp. system	9	2	11
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	20	7	27
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	6	11	17
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	5	12	17
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	11	—	11
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	4	4
31.	Congenital malformations	10	9	19
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	74	75	149
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	13	3	16
34.	All other accidents	21	15	36
35.	Suicide	11	6	17
36.	Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2
TOTALS		1,030	893	1,923

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following beds are provided in hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board :—

Crabwood Smallpox Hospital 8 beds for suspicious and confirmed cases.

Southampton Chest Hospital 68 beds for infectious cases
122 beds for tuberculous cases.

Royal South Hants Hospital 19 beds for tuberculous cases.

The following table shows details of infectious notifications and the numbers of cases removed to hospital.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES

Disease	Number of Cases Notified at Ages—Years								Total cases	Total Cases Admitted to Chest Hosp.
	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upward	Age unknown		
Scarlet Fever	1	27	81	5	1	—	—	—	115	19
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	42	47	—	—	—	89	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	14	8	—	23	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	9	7	1	5	—	—	—	23	20
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Dysentery	2	45	7	8	—	1	—	1	64	46
Malaria	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	4	18	10	6	17	32	27	4	118	3
Measles	105	1573	1031	25	19	4	—	39	2,796	38
Whooping Cough	46	298	160	2	6	—	—	—	512	14
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	98	12	2	3	—	117	5
Totals	165	1974	1297	189	107	54	38	44	3,868	152

Food Poisoning.

1. Food poisoning notifications (corrected) returned to Registrar General :—

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
1	108	7	1	117

2. Outbreaks due to identified agents :—

Total outbreaks — 4	Total cases — 112
Outbreaks due to Salmonella Organisms —	4

3. Outbreaks of undiscovered cause :—

Total outbreaks — 0

Total cases — 0

4. Single cases :—

Agent identified	 2	(both <i>Salmonella typhi-murium</i>)
Unknown cause	 5	
Total	 7	

One large outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year at a residential college. The medical practitioner in attendance informed the Medical Officer of Health that many students were affected with diarrhoea and vomiting. Six were affected on the first day within the next two days eighty more became ill. The Director of the Public Health Laboratory visited the college with members of the Health Department staff and investigated the outbreak with the full co-operation of the staff of the college and their medical attendant.

The college had thirty-three staff and one-hundred-and-twenty-four students. Of these, eighty-three were clinically affected and fifty others were found to be excreting the causal organism, *Salmonella typhi-murium*. The meal suspected was one in which scrambled eggs had been eaten but none of the suspected food was available for examination and seven of those affected had not eaten the scrambled egg.

Several of the food handlers in the kitchen were affected during the outbreak.

An outbreak of food poisoning due to *Salmonella typhi-murium* occurred among a small group of staff in an hotel in the town. The four affected were the only ones who partook of a chicken and mushroom pie, prepared on the premises. The other foods which they had consumed at relevant times had been eaten by other persons who were not affected. None of the suspected dish was, however, available for examination.

Another outbreak (due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*) was a family outbreak in which one person was affected with vomiting and diarrhoea, and two of four others of the family were found to be excreting the organism, but were not ill. A stew prepared at home was thought to be the source of infection but this was not proved.

Two elderly sisters living together were removed to hospital suffering from food poisoning due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*. No-one else lived in the house and the source of infection was not ascertained.

Dysentery. Sixty-four cases of dysentery were notified. Of these 4 occurred in the nursery of a children's home. Dr. Rossiter,

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, who provides medical care at the children's home, has provided the following report on the two outbreaks there.

On 24th April a tweeny was found to have enteritis and this was due to a Sonne dysentery infection. Six days later two more children and one nurse were effected. Further cases occurred up to 6th June, 42 being notified, but among these there were 6 symptomless. The origin of the outbreak was not determined.

In October and November a further outbreak occurred in the nursery, the first case being a tweeny who had diarrhoea on returning from a week-end at home with a parent. This proved to be Sonne dysentery, and gave rise to 10 other cases among the children. Two nurses were later found to be excreting the organism, but without any symptoms.

The other cases notified were single cases with the exception of two children affected in each of two families. Wherever possible specimens were obtained from other members of families, but were not found to contain dysentery bacilli. One case was a boy of three years who was ill on arrival by air from Khartoum.

Poliomyelitis. Twenty-three cases were notified including one case of polioencephalitis. Six were non-paralytic. Twenty-three other patients were admitted to the infectious diseases wards at the Chest Hospital as suspected cases of poliomyelitis. In seventeen a different diagnosis was made, and the other six were undiagnosed on discharge.

No confirmed case was notified in 1952 after 27th November and the first confirmed case in 1953 became ill on 22nd April. The next cases diagnosed were sisters who became ill on the 25th and 26th April. The homes in question were more than three miles apart, and detailed enquiry failed to establish any connection between them.

The biggest number of cases diagnosed in one week was five during the last week of July. No cases were notified after the end of September,

TUBERCULOSIS

(Report of the Consultant Chest Physician,
Southampton Central Chest Clinic)

1953 has been a most important year for the tuberculosis service of the town. The new Central Chest Clinic has been opened in Bullar Street and with it has started the complete reorganisation of the preventive attack and diagnostic measures which in the next few years should show effect. The Out-Patient Clinics at King's Park Road and Sydney House were transferred in October, and to serve them was opened a modern and completely equipped X-Ray Department. The excellent facilities provided will be of great value in achieving that basic preventive target — the early diagnosis of every active case.

The Mass Radiography Unit in Southampton has again proven its value in picking up 132 cases of active Tuberculosis in the town.

The new X-Ray Department is equipped with a miniature apparatus. This will be brought into use in January 1954. Its services will be open to all General Practitioners in Southampton, and, in addition, will be used for the early X-Ray of adult contacts.

Increasing attention has been given to improving the extent of contact examination. In addition to the new X-Ray facilities mentioned above the Children's Contact Clinics have increased to 2 a week. Thus 1954 should show a great improvement on 1953, whose figures for contacts first examined are :—

Adults	251 — 2 of whom were found to have active	Tuberculosis.
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Children	366 — 4 of whom showed active primary infection.	
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The Mass Radiography Unit also examined a further 530 adult contacts, picking up another 2 cases of active disease. Total adult contacts examined, therefore, are 781, and include 4 cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

B.C.G.

302 children were successfully vaccinated with B.C.G., and, in addition 30 members of Hospital Staffs were also inoculated.

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CHEST CLINIC DURING 1953

1.1.53 — 26.10.53	Sydney House	1,841
	King's Park Road	9,693
		11,534
6.10.53 — 31.12.53	Central Chest Clinic, Bullar St.	2,146
		13,680
	Total :	13,680

CASES ON REGISTER

Respiratory Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,391
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
Primary notifications showed a further rise in 1953 :—					

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Males	85	97	111	145
Females	60	60	71	83
Children	39	35	31	26
	184	192	213	254

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Males	2	1	4	4
Females	1	2	2	8
Children	8	7	5	8
	11	10	11	20

While such figures can give rise to little complacency, they do not necessarily reflect a worsening of the unhappy position of tuberculosis in Southampton. They are in part due to more effective case finding and also to new measures taken to ensure that all cases of active disease are, in fact, notified. A further rise may confidently be expected in 1954 as a result of intensified search for disease.

It is encouraging to note that the shortening waiting lists for hospital admission and the use of reasonable home conditions, with the co-operation of the General Practitioners, District Nurses and Health Visitors, have resulted in all new cases receiving early treatment. Of the 145 newly notified male cases far too many were in an advanced stage of disease. Especially is this true in the upper age groups. This is a steadily increasing problem and ways must be found to encourage men to report more readily for Mass Miniature Radiography. Often significant symptoms are ignored and the dangerous cloak of 'smokers catarrh' or 'ordinary phlegm' is used to clothe the beginning of ill health for too many years. The imperfect results of treatment in this group of advanced elderly male sufferers is leading to a steady increase in the as yet small group, who, remaining infectious, are physically incapable of work even under controlled conditions such as at Enham-Alamein. For these persons indefinite stay in hospital is a highly unsatisfactory solution from every point of view. Where home conditions are non-existent, or are unsatisfactory for their safe return, the need for hostel accommodation becomes evident and is not at present being met.

Death Rate

The death rate for Southampton (respiratory 0.33 per 1,000, non-respiratory 0.02 per 1,000) still remains high, and well above that for the rest of the County. There is no single or simple explanation of this but it is notable that of the 46 male deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 26 were between the ages of 60 and 80 years.

It is regretted that 18 persons were unknown sufferers from Tuberculosis until their death. In every instance their homes have been visited and contacts of the deceased encouraged to attend for examination.

The return to work of those who have completed their treatment or are considered fit to resume their jobs has frequently been easy and straight-forward. This most helpful interest in their unfortunate employees by increasing numbers of employers in the town is encouraging to see and of inestimable benefit in stimulating recovery. Where difficulties in obtaining employment have arisen, or problems of training and rehabilitation have to be considered, the patients attend special combined Clinics which are held monthly. There, for co-operative interview with the patient are the Physicians, the Lady Almoner, and representative District Rehabilitation Officers of the town. This combined Clinic has worked most successfully.

In April the first of four full time Tuberculosis Health Visitors started work. This we consider to be an advance. The daily contact between the Visitor and Physicians, and the close co-operation with the Clinic staff, is already resulting in a much more effective contact "round up" and is of great value in improving the preventive effort. We look forward to the establishment of four full-time Visitors. At the same time, invaluable and essential assistance is being given by the general Health Visitor Staff.

The Lady Almoner reports :—

During the year 709 patients were referred to the department and 121 domiciliary visits paid. A great variety of problems were dealt with ; the newly diagnosed patients were helped to overcome any difficulties in the way of accepting treatment, the more obvious ones being finance, care of children and housing. Patients were referred to the appropriate Statutory and Voluntary Bodies able to help them. 54 cases were referred to the Care and After-care Subcommittee for help with clothing and bedding. In December the Committee decided to refer those cases in receipt of National Assistance to the Board. At the same time, the method of assessment for free milk was altered to permit cases in receipt of National Assistance to qualify for free milk. As a result more than 30 cases

which had been over scale owing to a high National Assistance benefit grant, to meet high rent, high purchase, or other special needs, became eligible. Cases who receive no National Assistance, where the wife or child is the patient, and some cases where there is a Disability Pension, are however, still over scale.

The Education Committee has co-operated in arranging correspondence courses and classes for patients in hospital and in their own homes.

The end of the year has seen an encouraging start to the new clinic and its work. The staff are beginning to see some fruitful results of the very trying conditions and hard work which accompanied the transfer of the old into the new, with complete upheaval and re-organistaion, all of which took place without interruption of the clinics and comparatively little upset to those attending for advice and treatment. It is a beginning, but only a beginning, of a greater future.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in need of care and attention

Five cases were investigated during the year but in no instance was it considered necessary to make application for a Court Order to effect removal to hospital.

DISPENSARY

During the year the following prescriptions were dispensed to the various clinics throughout the town for distribution to patients:—

Maternal and Child Health	.....	.....	3,323
School Health Service	.....	.....	1,728
Orthopaedic	.....	.....	15
TOTAL	.....		5,066

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1937

Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes are undertaken by the department at the request of other Corporation departments. During the year 210 such examinations, together with 3 special examinations, were arranged. A table giving further details is appended:—

Department	Males	Females
Borough Analyst's	1	2
Borough Architect's	10	2
Children's	—	17
Civil Defence	1	—
Education	11	13
Borough Engineer's	32	3
Entertainments and Publicity	—	1
Fire	12	—
Health	5	20
Housing	4	2
Library	1	9
Police	1	3
Town Clerk's	3	3
Transport	24	4
Borough Treasurer's	3	10
Waterworks	10	—
Welfare	1	2
	119	91

Examinations are occasionally carried out at the request of other local authorities, and during 1953, seven such examinations were undertaken.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS UNDER THE ROAD TRAFFIC ACT

During the year 184 examinations were undertaken in respect of Transport Department personnel.

SOUTHAMPTON CREMATORIUM

Cremations carried out at the Southampton Crematorium during the year ended 31st December, 1953, totalled 1,701, representing an increase of 265 over the previous year, and being almost equal to the 1,732 burials taking place in the municipal Cemeteries.

As many as 407 cremations took place in the first two months of the year, underlining the wisdom of the Cemeteries and Crematorium Committee in installing a third cremator in 1952.

Of those cremated at Southampton, 487 died in the town, equal to 28.6% of the total cremations, and 21.4% of the total deaths occurring in the Borough.

The cremations were from the following districts, the figures for 1952 being shown for the purpose of comparison :—

	1953	1952
Southampton	487	(372)
Portsmouth	399	(369)
Gosport, Fareham and Havant	159	(148)
Isle of Wight	136	(118)
Outer Southampton (including Romsey, and Eastleigh, etc.)	158	(108)
Winchester	110	(96)
New Forest Area	58	(55)
Salisbury	70	(50)
Petersfield — Droxford Area	52	(48)
Andover	18	(10)
Sundry (including North Hampshire)	54	(62)
	1,701	(1,436)

Scattering of ashes in the Garden of Rest continued to be the usual method of disposal, this course being followed in 1,331 cases equal to over 78% of the whole. Ashes taken away by relatives for disposal elsewhere numbered 330; 31 were buried or scattered in the Southampton Cemeteries, and 9 deposited in niches in the Columbarium.

Cremations carried out in Great Britain as a whole increased by more than 9,000 to a total of 116,728, representing 20.76% of the total deaths. The growth of cremation in recent years is clearly evident from the figures given in the table below, and this trend will almost certainly be accelerated by the new Crematoria now coming into operation.

CREMATIONS in RELATION TO DEATHS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Cremations</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
1939	564,315	19,813	3.51
1940	654,312	25,199	3.84
1941	607,738	26,221	4.31
1942	545,100	28,518	5.23
1943	568,145	34,259	6.03
1944	556,779	39,016	7.00
1945	550,763	42,963	7.80
1946	556,695	50,160	8.90
1947	583,813	61,160	10.47
1948	531,247	64,288	12.12
1949	574,319	79,607	13.86
1950	574,309	89,557	15.59
1951	614,718	107,159	17.43
1952	558,790	107,699	19.27
1953	562,303	116,728	20.76

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Waterworks Engineer and Manager has kindly supplied me with a full report of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks which is substantially the same as appeared in my 1950 Report. In that Report reference was made to the construction of a second instalment of the Works of the River Itchen Supply which would bring the amount of water available from the River up to 7,000,000 gallons a day out of the total quantity of 10,000,000 gallons a day which the Corporation has power to abstract and the Waterworks Engineer informs me that those new Works were brought into use in June 1953. The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory. Bacteriological examinations of both raw and treated water have been made once a week. The following table shows the number of examinations and results obtained.

Description of Water	Total No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli—MacConkey, 2 days 37°C. Number of samples showing probable numbers present in 100ml.					
		Nil	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present	11 to 100 present	101 to 1,000 present	More than 1,000 present
Otterbourne:							
Well	52	19	12	14	5	2	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Twyford:							
Well	52	46	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Treated	78	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Timsbury:							
Well	53	43	3	5	1	1	Nil
Treated	79	78	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
River Itchen:							
River	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	33	13
Treated	98	93	3	*2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Distribution: System	104	103	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

*3 present in each sample.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action. All the water supplied by the Water Undertaking is sterilised by means of the Chloromine process before being pumped into supply. The total number of houses to which supplies are connected in the Borough is 49,011, but all these are not at present occupied, some being in various stages of repair. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population within the Borough is 177,300 persons, practically all of whom are provided with piped water supplies. The number of dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied from public water mains is 49,011. There are no dwelling-houses within the Borough of Southampton supplied by means of standpipes.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1953

The following particulars show the work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Visits and Inspections :

Houses and premises visited and re-visited	.....	.....	6,566
Houses and premises visited on complaint	.....	.....	2,206
Visits under Housing Act	.....	.....	328
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	.....	.....	60
Visits to Seamen's Lodging Houses	.....	.....	44
Visits to contacts of smallpox	.....	.....	27
Visits to investigate notified cases of infectious disease	.....	.....	257
Houses and premises disinfected	.....	.....	462
Inspections under Building Bye-laws	.....	.....	2,296
New drains tested and re-tested	.....	.....	66
Existing drains tested with smoke or colour test	.....	.....	8
Inspection of cinemas	.....	.....	5
Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	92
Legal Notices served	.....	.....	11
Inspection of public houses	.....	.....	29
Inspection of restaurants	.....	.....	36
Inspection of houseboats	.....	.....	
Visits to verminous premises	.....	.....	1
Visits re caravans and huts	.....	.....	

Details of work carried out :

Nuisances abated by verbal notices	.....	.....	2
Premises drained to the sewer	.....	.....	
Drains relaid	.....	.....	20
Drains cleared and repaired	.....	.....	5
W.C. pans renewed	.....	.....	1
W.C.'s reconstructed	.....	.....	4
Bath and sink wastes	.....	.....	15
Damp walls to houses	.....	.....	37
Roofs of houses repaired	.....	.....	16
Eaves guttering and rain water pipes	.....	.....	1
Sanitary sinks fixed	.....	.....	52
Floors, walls and windows	.....	.....	
Yard paving	.....	.....	

Accumulations removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Firegrates, coppers, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Miscellaneous repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
Dustbins supplied	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

Articles Disinfected at West Quay Disinfecting Station

Beds, mattresses and covers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,289
Bolsters and pillows	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,692
Blankets, quilts, sheets, towels	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,902
Books	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	533
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,885
Total						14,301

Drainage under Building Bye-Laws

Number of inspections during progress of work	.....	2,296
Number of drains tested and re-tested	.....	667

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 41, Repair and Alteration of Drainage to Existing Buildings

During the year 27 notifications were received regarding the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with the above Act.

The following works were carried out under the supervision of the Department after notification :—

Premises drained to the public sewer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Drains reconstructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Drains cleared and repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Inspection chambers constructed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Cesspools abolished	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Drains relaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

Public Health Act, Section 93

During the year, 7 cases for non-compliance of Statutory Notices served under the above Section were referred to the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, as follows :—

(1) The Notice was complied with before the date of the hearing of the summons.

(2) A Nuisance Order was obtained and the necessary work carried out.

(3, 4, and 5) In each case the Notices were complied with after several adjournments.

(6) An Order was made prohibiting the use of the premises for human habitation.

(7) The summons was withdrawn on the rehousing of the occupier and the premises ceasing to be used for habitation.

Housing Statistics

The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)					2,534
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose					6,894
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	.....	.....	.....		328
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				.....	328
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....			16
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-heads) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....				925

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers					796
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3. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring to be remedied					925
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
(a)	by owners	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners					1

Housing Act, 1936

During the year 328 houses were inspected in areas that will at some future date be dealt with under Part II of the Housing Act 1936.

Clearance Areas :

For the first time since 1938 it has been possible for Clearance Schemes to be initiated and Areas represented. The following two areas were the subject of a Public Inquiry on 30th September, 1953 :—

- (1) **Union Street Compulsory Purchase Order.** This area included the following 30 houses :—
 Union Street, Nos : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23.
 College Street, Nos : 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 90.
 Orchard Lane, Nos : 51, 52 and 53.
 (Nos : 72, 82 and 86 College Street were demolished as dangerous buildings between the time of making the representation and the Order).
 This area was represented on 4th December, 1952, the Order made on 20th May, 1953, and the Inquiry held on 30th September, 1953.
- (2) **College Street Compulsory Purchase Order.** This Area included two houses Nos : 95 and 97, College Street, being represented on 4th December, 1952, an Order made on 20th May, 1953, and the Inquiry held on 30th September, 1953.

Individual Unfit Houses :

9 houses indicated in the 1952 Annual Report as unfit under Section II, Housing Act, 1936, were demolished during 1953.

Representations were made during 1953 in respect of 16 houses under Section II as being unfit and incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost.

Common Lodging Houses :

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 177 persons. Sixty visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

Seamen's Lodging Houses :

There are three Seamen's Lodging Houses in the Borough with registered accommodation for 253 persons. Forty-four visits were made during the year and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

Licensed Premises

During the year a further inspection of Licensed Premises was carried out and the following work had been completed :—

Hot water systems installed to bars	.....	.....	2
Bar sinks supplied or renewed	.....	.....	2
Bar sink wastes connected to drainage systems	.....	.....	1
Automatic flushing systems installed to urinals	.....	.....	9
Urinals renovated	.....	.....	14
New urinals constructed	.....	.....	2
W.C. accommodation provided for males	.....	.....	6
W.C. accommodation provided for females	.....	.....	4
White glazed channels installed in urinals	.....	.....	14
Cellars repaired or redecorated	.....	.....	6

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

One Rodent Officer with five Operators are engaged in duties under the above Regulations, visiting on complaint or for inspection land and premises within the Borough and where necessary carrying out treatment for the destruction of rats or mice.

Sewers.

The systematic treatment of the sewers has been continued and the 1st Maintenance Treatment was undertaken during March, 1953, when 254 manholes were baited. Of these it was found necessary to poison bait 105 manholes.

The Annual 10% Test of the 3,233 manholes in the sewer systems was carried out in June and from the result of this test the 2nd Maintenance Treatment was formulated. 194 manholes were baited during this treatment which was done in July, 1953.

It was found during the 10% Test that the Portswood system was reasonably free from rats and only 12 manholes were baited in this area during the 2nd Treatment.

Infestation in the east of the Itchen was mainly in the lower area, the other parts being almost free of rats.

There was no apparent build-up in the rat population in the Shirley system, the main pocket being in the area of Foundry Lane.

The Town system still showed the greatest infestation and whilst no reduction in the rat population was noticed in comparison with the previous treatment, no build-up has taken place.

There is little doubt that the continued treatment of the sewers and tips is helping to reduce the surface population in the Borough. This will be seen by comparing the estimated kill of rats during 1947 (13,946) with the estimated kill during 1953 (6,500).

Refuse Tips

The paper shed at the disused refuse tip at Manor Farm Road has been treated on four occasions during the year and approximately 200 rats have been exterminated. Undoubtedly sufficient scraps of food are brought in with the paper to sustain large numbers of rats.

It has been found necessary to treat the new tip north of Woodmill Lane once during 1953, a treatment was carried out during December and resulted in a kill of about 50 rats.

There has been a remarkable reduction in the number of rats resorting to the Corporation Tip during the past 8 years. The initial treatment in 1945 resulted in an estimated kill of 10,000 rats.

Sewage Disposal Works

The four Sewage Disposal Works have been inspected periodically during the past twelve months. Chapel Wharf was treated during February when 5 rats were destroyed. Portswood Disposal Works were treated in September and 65 rats were estimated to have been exterminated. Millbrook Disposal Works were treated during the same month and about 20 rats were destroyed. No treatment has been necessary at Woolston Disposal Works during the past 6 years.

There has been no reservoir infestation (200 rats or over) in any Disposal Works during the year.

Infestation in Private Dwellings (including gardens)

Systematic inspection of private dwellings has continued and during the year 4,635 were inspected, of these 1,174 were treated for rats and 428 for mice. 1085 complaints from owners or occupiers were received during the year. Most of these complaints were found to be of a minor nature.

Business Premises

686 business premises were visited during 1953 and treatment was undertaken in 185. 100 were treated for rats and 85 for mice.

Local Authority Properties

Inspections were made in 60 Local Authority properties and was found necessary to treat 35. 26 infestations of rats and 9 mouse infestations were dealt with. Other than the tip and 2 Sewage Disposal Works, no major infestations were found.

Bombed Sites

Periodic inspections have been made on bombed sites in the borough and treatment has been carried out on 58 occasions during the year.

Defective Drains

The Borough Engineer has at the request of this Department repaired 5 defective sewers. Also 9 house drains have been repaired by owners. These defects were allowing rats to issue from the drains or sewers and causing fresh surface infestations.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

It is necessary under the provisions of this Act for Pet shops to be licensed by the Local Authority. On receipt of applications for licences the premises are inspected to find if they are suitable and can comply with the requirements of the Act. If satisfactory and on the payment of a fee of 10/- an annual licence is granted. This certificate of licence indicates the conditions under which it is granted. During 1953 there were 11 applications for the renewal of licences and 2 new applications. Licences were granted in each instance.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Summary of visits during the year

Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	996
Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	659

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M.
INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES DURING
THE YEAR. — (Section 9)

Nature of Report	No. Received	Action Taken		
		Verbal Notice	Written Notice	Premises Void
Contravention of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938	19	18	1	—
Schedule 3	1	1	—	—
Other matters	3	3	—	—
TOTALS	23	22	1	—

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the register of factories at the end of the year was 43. This is a decrease of 4 on the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by the closure of 5 premises and the addition of 1 new bakehouse to the register. A total of 285 visits were made to these premises during the year, in the course of which 13 contraventions of the Act were discovered and were remedied on verbal notice. During these visits the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were kept in mind. In one case proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act were taken against the owner of the bakehouse in respect of structural defects. Reference to this matter is made later in this report.

Under the Act bakehouses are required to be re-limewashed at least once in every six months or, if they are painted, washed off at least at similar intervals and the painting renewed every seven years. The general standard of cleanliness in bakehouses has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

The Council have required that in respect of shops where food is sold registration under the Act shall be subject to the prerequisite that the applicant agrees (a) to keep no poisons in the shop itself, unless in a completely enclosed cupboard or other compartment and (b) that suitable storage outside the shop and well away from foodstuffs shall be provided for stocks of poisons.

85 visits have been made under the provisions of the Act, in the course of which 3 verbal warnings were given for various contraventions. In the course of the year 7 new applications for registration under Part 2 of the Act were approved by the Council.

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1937, Section 53 HAIRDRESSER'S PREMISES

Section 53 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1937 requires that any person carrying on the business of hairdressing in the borough shall register his name and address and the address of his place of business with the Corporation. The Council have made byelaws under this Section and it is obligatory that a copy of these byelaws should be conspicuously exhibited in every registered business premises. The byelaws deal with the maintenance of the cleanliness of the premises and of the apparatus and equipment used. Penalties are provided in the Section for breaches of the byelaws. These penalties include, in addition to a fine, liability to suspension or cancellation of the registration.

In the course of the year a systematic survey has been carried out of the premises in the town to which this Section applies. The

object of this was not only to ascertain whether they were being satisfactorily conducted but also to provide a complete check on the register. Experience has shown that many of these premises changed hands frequently and that new businesses are established without the occupiers realizing their obligation to effect the necessary registration.

The total number of visits paid to hairdresser's premises during the year was 399, in the course of which it was found necessary to give 73 verbal warnings in respect of infringements of the Act or of the byelaws. These warnings generally concerned failure to register, or breach of the byelaws, such as the provision of covered bins for hair clippings, the cleanliness of floors, the exhibition of copies of the byelaws, etc. It may be said that the general standard of hair-dressing premises is good and that the trade itself in general evinces a progressive attitude and is keenly alive to the necessity of maintaining a high standard of hygiene. Of the total number of these shops only 8 were found to be of an indifferent standard and efforts were instituted to improve them.

The present state of the Register is as follows :—

Ladies Establishments	.....	.....	.....	73
Mens Establishments	.....	.....	.....	69
Shops comprising both Ladies and Mens				11
Total number of premises on the Register	.....			153

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

The duties of this Department are restricted to the supervision of the sale of poisons in Part 2 of the Poisons List in shops other than chemists and pharmacists. The principal preoccupation imposed by these duties is concerned with the sale of listed poisons in food shops. This generally takes the form of household disinfectants falling within the poisons schedule and commonly sold by grocers and general shops. Supervision is also called for in the case of such premises as seedsmen and hardware merchants, some of whom retail poisonous weed-killers or agricultural insecticides.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1937, FOOD PREMISES

The projected amendment to the Food and Drugs legislation focused interest on the subject and led to close attention to the implementation of the existing provisions, having in mind that the prevailing maxima by way of legal requirements might very well be superseded in the near future.

So far as this section of the Report is concerned Section 14 of the Act is used to secure registration of (a) premises where ice cream is made, sold or stored and (b) premises used for the preparation and sale of fried fish and chips. With regard to the first of these it may be mentioned that such registration has been in force in the Borough since the 1st January, 1932, powers for the purpose having been taken in Section 127 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931. Under that Act both the premises and the person having the ostensible occupation were registerable. Since the war the Council have availed themselves of the opportunity of requesting the Minister to declare Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act to be in force in place of the equivalent provisions of the Section 127 of the Corporation Act. In so doing, however, the requirement of the local Act as to the registration of the person was retained. The numbers of this type of premises on the Register at the end of the year is shown earlier in this report, as is the number of inspections made.

With regard to fried fish premises the number at present on the Register is 53. This type of premises received 104 visits in the course of the year. It may here be mentioned that the general standard of fried fish premises has been found to be very satisfactory.

Restaurant premises have received very close attention throughout the year, as is evident by the figure of 627 visits which have been made. As has already been mentioned the possible shape of future amendments to the Act has led to close attention being given to the conditions prevailing in these premises and in the latter part of the year a survey was undertaken for the purpose of assessing the general standard and obtaining an overall picture as to the degree of compliance with the general conditions prescribed by the Act. The number of restaurants in the Borough amounts to 120 and they range through every description and type, from the small workmens' type cafe to the large public dining rooms of first class hotels. The reports made on survey were closely examined and assessed and indicated that 86 premises could be considered to be satisfactory, 23 only fairly satisfactory and 11 unsatisfactory. It need hardly be added that appropriate steps were instituted in respect of the last two groups.

During the year 9 informal notices under the Act have been served. This is, however, by no means indicative of the number of defects found, since a very great number have been remedied on verbal notice. The following table shows work completed in restaurants alone; the whole of which, with the exception of 7 or 8 items, was completed on verbal notice.

Work Completed in Restaurants

Premises cleansed and redecorated	27
New sinks fitted	11
Sink wastes renewed	2
Sink wastes properly trapped	2
New draining boards fitted	6
Additional sanitary accomodation provided	3
Intervening ventilated space provided to W.C.	2
Rainwater stacks repaired	1
Floors repaired	9
Walls repaired	6
Roofs repaired	2
Tables repaired or renewed	5
Washing facilities provided	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed	14
Lighting improved	2
Drains cleared	1
Drains repaired or relaid	2
Hot water supplies provided	7
Counters repaired or renewed	4
New dustbins provided	6
Notices re washing of hands affixed	2
Wash-hand basins renewed	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and redecorated	2
Sanitary conveniences doors repaired	1
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	1
TOTAL	122

It was found necessary to take proceedings under the Act against the owner of a bakehouse in respect of structural defects to the premises. The bakehouse had been let whilst the building was still, in fact, unfinished, some extensions and alterations having been undertaken before the previous occupier left. It was considered that the owner was liable under Section 13 (2) of the Act, because

the defects complained of amounted to failure to complete the building of the bakehouse. This case had been occupying the attention of the department for over two years and the owner was eventually summonsed. The Magistrates imposed a fine of £5 with a daily penalty of 40/- until the work was completed. The owner subsequently incurred a penalty of £38 by way of continuing penalty, but on appearance before the Magistrates had £18 of this remitted.

In carrying out inspections under the Act the Department's Inspectors have had the benefit of byelaws made under Section 15 and these provided a useful amplification of the provisions of Section 13. The importance of promulgating the principles of good hygienic practice in the individual has been kept constantly in mind. Every possible opportunity is being taken to stress the contribution which the food handler could make to the production of safe food and it is very gratifying to record that on several occasions talks have been given to the staffs of food premises at the request of the proprietors. A lecture on food hygiene was given in the Autumn to the staff of the School Meals Service of the Education Department. This lecture was requested by the Education Department and it is pleasing to record that the attendance, which was purely voluntary, amounted to 230.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year a total of 769 visits were made under this Act. In the course of these visits 222 infringements of the Act were noted. Written notices were served in respect of 5 of these infringements and the remainder were dealt with by verbal notice. The great bulk of these infringements were in connection with the keeping and exhibiting of the statutory forms and notices required by the Act in relation to the employment of assistants.

Two cases occurred where it was necessary to take steps to implement the requirements of the Act as to the maintainance of a

suitable and sufficient temperature and one case where the lighting of the shop was not considered to be satisfactory.

Of the total number of visits 67 took place on Sundays in the course of the enforcement of the provisions of the Act as to Sunday trading. This matter occasionally gives rise to considerable trouble. The worst offenders appear to be the "mixed" shop of the "general" type. Many of this type of shop are kept open at least for a time on Sundays and it is extremely difficult to ensure that the provisions of the Act are observed with sufficient scrupulous nicety to avoid complaint by other traders whose shops are not open. Indeed, in this respect the Act appears to be cumbersome in its application and difficult to administer, for it cannot be denied that, so far as the mixed shop is concerned, the occupier is at some disadvantage not only in distinguishing between what he may or may not legally sell but also in avoiding offence to customers who frequently cannot understand why they should be able to purchase certain goods and be denied others.

At the Christmas period considerable difficulty was again experienced with the interpretation of Section 1 (5) of the Act as it applied to the keeping open of shops on their normal early closing day preceding the Bank Holiday. Enquiries appear to show that there is considerable diversity of opinion as to the interpretation which may legally be placed on this sub-section and it is to be hoped that any forthcoming amendment to the Act will include clarification on the point.

In order to bring the Register of Shops up to date a census was completed during the year. This showed that the total number of shops in the Borough was 3,055, divided as shown in the following table. By the time this report appears, however, the total will have advanced owing to the extensive rebuilding now going on in various parts of the town.

RETAIL SHOPS

1.	Antique dealers	12
2.	Bicycle shops and repairers, baby carriages	43
3.	Bakers, pastrycooks and cake shops	85
4.	Boot and shoe dealers and repairers	108
5.	Butchers	128
6.	Chemists and surgical goods shops	70
7.	Coal order offices	20
8.	Confectioners and tobacconists	198
9.	Co-operative stores	33
0.	Corn merchants	17
1.	Dairies	16
2.	Departmental stores	11
3.	Drapers, hosiers and womens' outfitters	82
4.	Dry cleaners and dyers	48
5.	Electrical shops and wireless dealers	77
6.	Fancy goods, toys and novelties	32
7.	Fishmongers	44
8.	Florists, nurserymen and seedsmen	34
9.	Fried fish shops	53
0.	Fruiterers and greengrocers	125
1.	Furniture dealers and upholsterers	63
2.	Furriers	5
3.	Garages, motor supplies, car hire and taxis	150
4.	Grocers and general shops	464
5.	Hairdressers and beauty shops	144
6.	Jewellers and watch and clock repairers	37
7.	Ironmongers, hardware, china and glass shops	71
8.	Laundry receiving offices	17
9.	Leather goods	11
0.	Lending libraries	5
1.	Mens' outfitters	40
2.	Monumental masons	8
3.	Music and musical instrument dealers	7
4.	Off-licences and wine merchants	56
5.	Opticians	17
6.	Photographers	14
7.	Post Offices	37
8.	Printers, stationers, newsagents, booksellers and office equipment	121
9.	Public Houses	296
0.	Restaurants and snack bars	120
1.	Secondhand and wardrobe dealers	47
2.	Sports goods dealers	3
3.	Tailors and dressmakers	45
4.	Timber merchants	13
5.	Tool merchants, grinders and cutlers	9
6.	Wallpapers and paint dealers	7
7.	Wool shops	12

TOTAL 3,055

ICE CREAM

It was noted in the last annual report that the numbers of local manufacturers of ice cream were tending to diminish, while the numbers of vendors of the product increased. The year under review has seen a continuation of this trend. It is reflected in the state of the Ice Cream Register which, at the end of the year, had the appearance shown in the following table.—

State of Register at 31st December, 1953

Type of Registration	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Manufacturers	31	26	23	22	18
Vendors	302	400	471	508	545
Wholesale Storage	3	8	7	5	3

It will be noticed that the number of local manufacturers has again fallen; this drop is resultant upon four registered manufacturers going out of business. The registrations dealt with by the Port and Public Health Committee during the year amounted to 62. All these were applications for registration as vendors of ice cream and 40 of them were new applicants. The remaining 22 were applications by new occupiers of premises already registered. (The Council have retained the power to require the registration of the person which is contained in Section 127 of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1931). The Council approved all these applications with the exception of one, which was made by the proprietor of a fried fish and chip shop with a fish snack bar at the rear. The applicant exercised his right to appear before the Committee and was legally represented. The Committee adhered to its decision to refuse the application and the decision was accepted by the applicant without further demur.

The continuing reduction in the number of premises registered for the wholesale storage of ice cream is, like the disappearance of some local manufacturers, indicative of the strenuous competition which exists in the ice cream trade. It has been observed that many more vendors are now retailing the products of the larger manufacturing firms, who enjoy certain obvious advantages over the smaller local manufacturer. In the foreseeable future there is no reason to suppose that the present tendency will undergo any very marked change and it is to be anticipated that the number of vendors will continue to increase. There is no doubt that the observance of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952 imposes a considerable burden on the smaller manufacturer no

only by way of expense but also in the maintenance of the elaborate equipment with which, under those Regulations, he has had to provide himself.

Of the 18 manufacturers on the Register all but 5 are using the cold mix method. This merely resolves itself into the reconstitution of a dehydrated powder which has already been heat processed by the manufacturer. Without exception, those using this method are small shop-keepers who make only sufficient for their own customers. The 5 registered manufacturers using hot mix have all provided themselves with the equipment necessary to satisfy the Regulations. This includes, of course, pasteurising vats, homogenisers, coolers and ageing vats. Recording thermometers have been fitted in accordance with the regulations and these are found to be working satisfactorily. They have been sited after consultation with the Inspectors of this department and they are so arranged as to provide a check upon the pasteurising treatment and the custody of the mix in the aging vat.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Amendment Regulations, 1952, have provided an alternative method of H.T.S.T. treatment for the mix, subject to certain safeguards. None of the 5 manufacturers using a hot mix treatment makes use of this method. The current practice is to raise the mixture to between 160° and 180° for at least 10 minutes.

The number of samples taken during the year was 73. The whole of the samples were examined by the methylene blue test and the results were as follows :—

No. in Grade 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
No. in Grade 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
No. in Grade 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
No. in Grade 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Taking grades 1 and 2 as satisfactory the percentage of satisfactory samples was 97.3.

By reason of unavoidable circumstances only 60 of the samples taken were chemically examined. The average results of these analyses were as follows :—

Fat 10.56 %	Total solids	34.08 %
Ash 0.71 %	Ash soluble in water	0.36 %
Sucrose 12.64 %		

It will be observed that the average standard of these samples easily satisfies the requirements of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952. It is a fact that each individual sample met the required standards with ease. It is to be observed that, whereas during the last few years there has been a wide variation in the fat content of samples, an examination of the chemical test carried out from the present year's samples has shown that there is a much greater uniformity. This is probably due partly to the falling off in the sales of locally made products and partly to the increase in the sales of nationally known ice creams, the composition of which is markedly uniform.

Neighbouring local authorities in whose areas local manufacturers have retailing agents have during the year followed their usual practice of sending notifications of samples taken of these products. The following table shows the nature of these notifications and the authorities from whom they were received :—

Authority	No. of Samples in Grade				Totals
	1	2	3	4	
Eastleigh B.	23	6	1	8	38
Bournemouth C.B.	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	23	6	1	9	39
	29		10		

Some explanation as to the 10 unsatisfactory samples referred to in the fore-going table is necessary. Upon investigation it was found that all the samples had a common source, which was a local manufacturer in a fair way of business. The Eastleigh Authorities, in following up a grade 3 sample, took a series of samples from the same source and this led to a close investigation of the manufacturer's plant and his method of distribution. It was found that the persistent contamination was the result of a bacteria trap in the gland of the homogeniser. Following recommendations made by the department the manufacturer altered his method of packing this gland and the trouble disappeared.

During the year 317 visits were made to ice cream premises. These include visits both to manufacturers and vendors but do not include visits made for the purpose of taking samples.

HOMEWORK — FACTORIES ACT, 1937, Section 110

The factories Act, 1937, requires that the occupier of every factory shall keep in the prescribed form lists showing the names and addresses of all Outworkers employed by him and shall send to the District Council copies of these lists during the month of February and the month of August in each year. During the year a check has been made of firms known or thought to be employing Outworkers and, in addition, a total of 116 visits have been made to the homes of persons notified as being so employed. No cases were found of homework being carried on in unwholesome or undesirable premises.

In all cases the Outworkers in respect of whom notifications were received were in the class specified in the Special Order as "making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel". In addition to lists sent in by firms within the Borough notifications were received from other local authorities of residents in the Borough who were employed as Outworkers by firms in those local authorities' areas. Lists were received from the following authorities :—

Shaftesbury R.D.C.

Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington.

City of Bradford.

Glossop.

Greenock N.B.

City of Manchester.

Borough of Blandford Forum.

City of Worcester.

Borough of Luton.

Gainsborough U.D.C.

Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury.

The following table shows the number of lists received in February and August and the number of Outworkers notified in those Lists.

MONTH	No. of Lists			No. of Outworkers		
	Local	Other Local Authorities	Total	Local	Other Local Authorities	Total
February	17	10	27	82	17	99
August	7	8	15	67	17	84

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

During the year 24 samples of filling materials were taken under the Act and were submitted to the Borough Analyst for Examination. The results of this examination were as follows :—

No. of Sample	Type of material	Category	Impurities (per cent.)	Oil & Soap (per cent.)	Chlorine (p.p. 105)
1	Rag Flock	1	1.18	1.52	12
2	Coir Fibre	10	0.83	—	—
3	Unused cotton felt	6(b)	—	0.74	—
4	Coir Fibre	10	0.76	—	—
5	Rag Flock (washed)	1	0.91	2.58	8
6	Woollen Felt	5	1.28	3.24	19.5
7	Hair Hock	13	2.20*	2.85	26.3
8	Rag Flock	1	1.66	4.36	23
9	Hair	9	0.70	—	—
10	Rag Flock	1	1.13	2.00	11
11	Woollen Felt	5	1.50	4.04	18
12	Rag Flock	1	1.51	3.11	17.5
13	Coir Fibre	10	0.96	—	—
14	Unused Cotton Felt	6(b)	—	1.13	—
15	Hair	9	0.54	—	—
16	Kapok †	7	—	—	—
17	Rag Flock	1	1.42	3.69	18.5
18	Unused Cotton felt	6(b)	—	0.97	—
19	Hair	9	0.40	—	—
20	Coir Fibre	10	1.04	—	—
21	Feathers	11	1.74	—	—
22	Hair	9	0.48	—	—
23	Coir Fibre	10	1.16	—	—
24	Rag Flock	1	1.28	1.79	24.5

* The figure shown is that for total impurities. The soluble impurities were 1.01 %, which is within the permitted maximum of 1.8. The sample was therefore satisfactory.

† It was not possible to examine the trash content.

There are no premises in the Borough which are licensed under the Act. At the end of the year the number of registered premises was 10.

FACTORIES—DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

Particulars	Factories with Mechanical power	Factories without Mechanical power	Bake- houses	Totals
Premises cleansed and redecor- ated	18	1	1	20
Floors repaired or relaid	3	—	—	3
Walls repaired	6	—	1	7
Roofs repaired	2	1	—	3
Windows repaired	5	—	—	5
Doors repaired	3	—	—	3
Rainwater guttering repaired	—	1	—	1
Drains repaired or relaid	3	—	3	6
Yards cleansed	—	—	2	2
Sink wastes suitably trapped	—	—	1	1
Waste bins provided	—	—	1	1
Yard surfaces repaired or relaid	1	—	2	3
Chimney shafts repaired or renewed	2	—	—	2
Smoke nuisances abated	1	1	—	2
Washing facilities provided	9	—	—	9
Accumulations of rubbish removed	—	—	2	2
Thermometers fixed in workrooms	—	2	—	2
<i>Sanitary Conveniences :</i>				
W.Cs. cleansed and lime- washed	6	2	—	8
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	15	—	—	15
Intervening ventilated space provided	8	2	—	10
W.C. pans renewed	2	—	—	2
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	3	—	—	3
W.C. doors repaired	—	1	—	1
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	2	—	—	2
W.Cs. suitably indicated	4	—	—	4
TOTALS	93	11	13	117

The following tables are included at the request of the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	104	183	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	658	1088	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	6	10	—	—
TOTAL	768	1,281	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were Found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	21	20	1	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	2	2	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	3	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	11	11	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	12	10	—	2	
(b) unsuitable or defective	30	30	—	13	—
(c) not separate for sexes	5	5	—	3	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	38	36	2	3	—
TOTAL	122	117	3	23	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		Prosecutions
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by S.110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	
Wearing apparel : Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	84	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	84	—	—	—	—	—

**SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, SAMPLING,
FOOD & DRUGS ACT, MILK & DAIRIES REGULATIONS,
MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS,
FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, ETC.**

The three Government controlled slaughterhouses continued to operate throughout the year. During November I drew the attention of the Committee to the Abattoir in Spa Road and the Council made representation to the Ministry of Food that the Abattoir should be closed as being unsuitable by reason of its siting and construction. The Ministry on considering this representation intimated that operations at this slaughterhouse would cease on February, 27th 1954.

The Inspectors attended the slaughterhouses during the period of slaughtering and in addition the following visits were made :—

- 337 visits to butchers' shops and meat manufacturing premises,
- 3,506 visits to shops, stores, markets, etc.,
- 131 visits to dairies,
- 49 complaints concerning foodstuffs were investigated.

The carcasses and offals of 37,875 animals were examined. The routine inspection included a search for the parasite *Cysticercus Bovis* and during the year 63 localised cases were detected. The carcasses were subjected to the approved treatment.

MEAT MANUFACTURING PREMISES

During the year 6 applications were granted by the Council. The number and type of premises in the Borough registered for the purpose are as follows :—

Wholesale manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	9
Retail butchers and sausage manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	50
Meat cooking premises (meat pies, faggots, hams, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	11

FOOD STORAGE PREMISES

Proceedings were taken against the occupier of a food store for storing food under dirty conditions. The defendant was fined £2 on each of five summonses.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT

The following carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs were found to be unfit for human consumption on account of diseases or other

reasons. Details of the various kinds of animals and the percentage affected by disease follow this summary in a tabulated form.

Beef :

84 carcasses	81 quarters
2,719 livers	562 heads and tongues
1,634 part livers	235 mesenteries
259 hearts	225 skirts
224 tripes	27 kidneys
271 spleens	85 tails
1,123 lungs	

Pork :

69 carcasses	132 heads
53 quarters	475 plucks

Mutton :

24 carcasses	2,122 plucks
36 quarters	

Veal :

16 carcasses	23 plucks
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	<i>tons.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Weight of meat condemned in slaughterhouses	36	0	73
Weight of offal condemned in slaughterhouses	44	12	110
Unsound or damaged meat condemned in shops and stores (including imported meat)	6	9	62
	<u>87</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>21</u>

		Steers Heifers Bulls	Cows	Sheep and Lamb	Calves	Pigs Sows Boars
Number of animals killed		6,994	2276	17,527	5,918	4,660
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	4	10	24	14	56
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,939	864	2098	7	345
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis		42.08	38.40	12.11	.35	8.61
Tuberculosis ONLY	Whole carcasses condemned	25	45	—	2	13
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	363	421	—	—	61
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		5.55	20.47	—	.03	1.59

The following articles of food by reason of decomposition or damage were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered. Where the food surrendered amounted to more than a few pounds it was sent to the Borough Engineer's yard for destruction but if found suitable was salvaged for animal feeding purposes. Small amounts of food were rendered unusable.

During 1953 there was a large increase in the amount of unsound fruit surrendered, much of this came from a fruit canning factory which was recently established in the Borough.

Meat, Poultry, Eggs, etc. :

813½ lbs. bacon	497½ lbs. poultry
58½ lbs. fish cakes	238 lbs. rabbits
28 lbs. faggots	1,496 lbs. sausages
102½ lbs. ham	10,350 shell eggs
11 lbs. meat pies	

Weight 4,538 lbs.

Groceries, confectionery, etc. :

105 lbs. biscuits	256 lbs. flour
1,911 pkts. blanc-mange powder	143 bottles fruit
13 lbs. butter	33 pkts. gelatine
160½ lbs. cake	3 jars jam
78 pkts. cake and pudding mixture	82 pkts. jelly
14 jars caviar	11 jars paste
3,101¼ lbs. cereals	3 jars peanut butter
453½ lbs. cheese	153 jars pickles
750 pkts. cheese spread	585 bottles sauces, salad cream
84½ lbs. chocolate	224 lbs. sausage rusk
6 pkts. cocoa	2½ lbs. shelled walnuts
461 pkts. custard powder	101 lbs. sugar
61¾ lbs. dried fruit	1,282½ lbs. sweets
378 lbs. dried milk powder	

Weight 7,701 lbs.

Fruit :

623 lbs. apricots	120 lbs. grapes
480 lbs. avocardo pears	144,669 lbs. peaches
168 lbs. bananas	170,205 lbs. pears
3,921 lbs. oranges	

Weight 320,186 lbs,

Fish :

15	st. bloaters	24	lbs. lobsters
6	st. bream	178	st. mackerel
1½	st. catfish	6	st. plaice
118	st. codfish	607	lbs. prawns
186	lbs. crabs	74	st. roes
34	st. cutlets	125	lbs. shrimps
13½	st. dabs	73	st. skate
5	st. dogfish	88	st. sprats
300	st. fillet	30	st. soles
100	st. flaps	2½	st. turbot
89	st. haddock	4	gals. whelks
109½	st. herrings	90	st. kippers

Weight 19,644 lbs.

Canned Foods :

5	tins chicken	3,241	tins paste and spread
46	„ cream	38	„ puddings
1,035	„ fish	56	„ rabbit
16,695	„ fruit	96	„ sausages
52	„ fruit juice	278	„ soup
329	„ ham	121	„ spaghetti
497	„ jam	14	„ strained food
4,688	„ meat	5	„ syrup
1,955	„ milk	5,699	„ vegetables
24	„ mincemeat		

Weight 43,567 lbs.

Total weight of food including diseased and unsound meat and offal found to be fit for human consumption :—

263 tons. 15 cwts. 73 lbs.

Certificates issued during the year in respect of unsound meat and other foods numbered 4303.

MILK SUPPLY

The following table shows the number of Distributors and Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 also the number of licences granted by the Council during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953 :—

Distributors on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Dairies on Register	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Pasteurisers Licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Premises licenced for sale of :					
Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Supplementary licences to deal in :					
Tuberculin Tested Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

The dairies were visited regularly and attention given to the pasteurising plants, bottle washing machines and other equipment.

36 washed bottles were taken from dairies and tested for sterility. All were classed as satisfactory.

325 samples of milk including 19 samples of Channel Islands Milk were submitted for chemical examination to the Public Analyst.

On May 1st, the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1953, came into effect. This Order provides that as from May 1st, 1953, all milk sold by retail in Southampton and certain other areas must be designated. The amount of milk not designated sold within the Borough, was very small and the Order caused no inconvenience to the majority of the dairymen trading in the Borough.

The following 227 samples of designated milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory :—

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	.....	196
Sterilised	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

One sample of Pasteurised Milk taken during hot weather failed to pass the methylene blue test. The dairy was visited. Further samples were satisfactory. All other samples satisfied the prescribed conditions.

LIQUID EGG

In connection with a research survey carried out by the Ministry of Food to determine measures which should be taken to ensure the bacteriological safety of liquid egg, 64 samples were collected from an egg packing station and taken to the Public Health Laboratory. Liquid egg is sold to bakers and confectioners and produced at egg packing stations by breaking out cracked eggs.

SAMPLING — FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

During the year 745 samples were taken for analysis. The table below shows the number of each article taken and whether satisfactory or otherwise. A summary of the unsatisfactory samples together with the action taken also follows.

No. of samples taken	Article	S. *	N.S. *	No. of samples taken	Article	S. *	N.S. *
3	Aspirin Tablets	3	—	22	Jelly, table	22	—
6	Bacon	6	—	5	Lemonade Crystals	5	—
5	Baking Powder	5	—	6	Margarine	6	—
2	Beef Extract	2	—	1	Meat Cubes	1	—
3	Blancmange Powder	3	—	1	Meat, potted	1	—
4	Borax	4	—	325	Milk	320	5
6	Butter	6	—	1	Mussels, canned	—	1
6	Calcium Lactate Tablets	6	—	6	Mustard	6	—
6	Cheese	6	—	6	Oatmeal	4	2
1	Cinnamon, ground	1	—	6	Olive Oil	6	—
1	Coconut, canned	1	—	12	Paste, fish	12	—
1	Cod Liver Paste	1	—	12	Paste, meat	12	—
1	Coffee & Chicory Extract	—	1	6	Parrish's Chemical Food	6	—
6	Cooking Fat	6	—	10	Peas, canned	9	1
2	Crab, canned	2	—	6	Pepper, white	6	—
1	Cream	1	—	13	Pickles	13	—
5	Cream, canned	5	—	8	Rolled Oats	7	1
6	Curry Powder	6	—	5	Saccharin Tablets	5	—
3	Custard Powder	3	—	6	Salad Cream	6	—
6	Eastons Syrup	4	2	7	Salt, iodised table	5	2
6	Eggs	6	—	6	Sauce	6	—
3	Epsom Salts	3	—	7	Sausages, beef	6	1
6	Fish, canned	6	—	5	Sausages, pork	3	2
9	Flour, plain	9	—	16	Seidlitz Powder	15	1
16	Flour, self-raising	15	1	7	Spices	7	—
7	Fruit, canned	7	—	2	Soup, canned	1	1
5	Gelatine	5	—	6	Soup, powdered	6	—
1	Ginger, ground	1	—	6	Sugar	6	—
3	Golden Raising Powder	3	—	6	Sulphur Tablets	4	2
60	Ice Cream	60	—	6	Tea	6	—
12	Ice Lolly	12	—	1	Whiskey	1	—
8	Jam	6	2	3	Yeast	3	—

Note: "S"—Satisfactory. "N.S."—Not Satisfactory.

Summary of Unsatisfactory Samples

No. of Sample in Register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
155	I.	Coffee and Chicory Extract	Old stock. Remainder withdrawn from sale and destroyed.
320	I.	Easton's Syrup	Contained a deposit. Vendor. communicated with.
326	I.	Easton's Syrup	ditto
71	I.	Flour, self-raising	Found to be plain flour. Subsequent formal sample satisfactory. The manufacturer was communicated with.
386	I.	Jam	7% deficient in fruit content. Formal sample satisfactory.
387	I.	Jam	2.17% deficient in fruit content. Formal sample satisfactory.
402	I.	Milk	Freezing point depression suggests the addition of a little water. 10% deficient in fat. 10% deficient in fat. The freezing point depression suggests the addition of a little water. 16 samples of milk were taken from a consignment of 53 churns in transit from a producer to a dairy. The above 3 samples were unsatisfactory. The average fat content of the 16 samples was satisfactory. The average for non fatty solids was slightly below the presumptive standards. The producer who was communicated with consulted the National Agricultural Advisory Service with a view to improving the quality of the milk.
403	I.	Milk	
406	I.	Milk	
424 428	F. F.	Milk, hot Milk, hot	4% added water. 23.3% deficient in fat. The above samples of hot milk were taken at Cafes. Sample No : 424 was heated by admitting live steam to the milk. Sample 428 was heated in an urn. The matter was referred to the Town Clerk who communicated with the proprietors of the cafes.
141	I.	Mussels, canned	Old stock. Remainder withdrawn from sale and destroyed.

No. of sample in register	Informal or Formal	Article	Result of Analysis and Remarks
291 293	I. I.	Oatmeal Oatmeal	Contaminated. Contaminated. These samples were taken at Corn Merchants' shops. The proprietors were interviewed and arrangements made for the oatmeal to be kept in covered bins.
144	I.	Peas, canned	Heavy sulphide staining of can. Vendor communicated with.
291	I.	Rolled Oats	Contaminated. This sample consisted of an unopened packet. The manufacturers were communicated with.
532	I.	Salt, iodised table	30.2% deficient in iodine. Formal sample taken—see sample 653.
553	F.	Salt, iodised	12.7% deficient in iodine. Vendor, also manufacturer communicated with. Stock withdrawn from sale.
538	I.	Sausages, beef	12.7% deficient in meat on the revoked standard.
537	I.	Sausages, pork	7.1% deficient in meat on the revoked standard.
542	I.	Sausages, pork	12.5% deficient in meat on the revoked standard.
536	I.	Seidlitz Powder	1.7% deficient in weight. Vendor communicated with.
43	I.	Soup, canned	Old stock. Remainder withdrawn from sale and destroyed.
16	I.	Sulphur Tablets	Incorrectly labelled. Vendor communicated with.
17	I.	Sulphur Tablets	Half B.P.C. strength. Vendor communicated with.

The following articles were submitted for examination for the information of the Food Inspectors :—

No. of samples	Article	Reason	Remarks
2	Canned Meat	At request of retailer	Nothing abnormal found
1	Meat Extract	ditto	ditto
2	Pepper	ditto	ditto
1	Canned Peas	ditto	ditto
1	Canned Pineapple	ditto	Unsatisfactory. Stock destroyed.
1	Canned Cherries	At request of retailer	Unsatisfactory. Stock destroyed.
2	Canned Fish	ditto	ditto
1	Canned Ham	ditto	Unsatisfactory. Destroyed
4	Rice	At request of Wholesaler	Musty taste which disappeared after a thorough airing. The stocks of the wholesaler were treated in this manner.
1	Chocolate	After complaint	Nothing abnormal found
1	Canned Fish	ditto	ditto
1	Butter	ditto	ditto
1	Vitamin Emulsion	ditto	ditto
1	Doughnuts	ditto	ditto
2	Canned Grapefruit	ditto	ditto
1	Canned Mixed Fruit	ditto	ditto
1	Bread	ditto	Human hair embedded in loaf. Bakery visited - warning given.
3	Milk bottles	ditto	Foreign matter adhering to the inner surfaces of the bottles. Dairies visited - warnings given.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

2 licences to slaughter and stun animals were granted during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934

No known infringement of the Regulations occurred during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

The principal warehouses and shops were visited and explanatory leaflets left with the occupiers. The leaflets called the attention of traders to their obligations under the Act. 18 samples were taken for examination and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst. Two samples of fertiliser contained excess soluble Phosphoric Acid, one of these samples was also deficient in insoluble Phosphoric Acid and Potash. The manufacturers were communicated with.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

No instances were detected where articles of imported food were deliberately offered for sale as home grown.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Port Health Service in Southampton for the year ending 31st December, 1953.

The Report, as far as Sections I - XVI are concerned has been compiled in the form and sequence requested by the Minister of Health in a memorandum issued in 1952 to Medical Officers of Health of Port Health and Riparian Authorities. An addendum to Section XIII is included in the Report at the request of the Minister of Health. Other matters dealing with the Port Health Service, but not specifically requested by the Minister, are also included in the Report.

During the year, 1,695 vessels and 62 flying-boats from foreign ports were boarded on arrival, and 621 re-visits were made to such vessels after arrival, 662 coastwise vessels were visited and 161 re-visits were made to coastwise vessels after arrival. The combined total of visits and re-visits made to vessels from foreign ports and coastwise was 3,201.

1,720 sanitary inspections of vessels were made, 282 nuisances or defects were ascertained on 193 vessels.

During the year 176 samples of drinking water taken from 4 vessels were examined bacteriologically ; and 9 samples of drinking water taken from 6 vessels were examined chemically ; 26 samples of water taken from dock hydrants were examined bacteriologically.

The number of passengers disembarked at the Port during the year (not including members of H.M. Forces or Government sponsored civilian passengers) was 312,934. The number of passengers embarked at the port was 348,762.

The number of aliens coming under the notice of the Medical Inspector of Aliens was 69,038. The number of aliens subjected to detailed medical inspection was 228, 11 of whom were refused permission to land on medical grounds.

The amount of foodstuffs landed at the docks was 399,546 tons. The amount of food condemned was 702 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lb. 59 samples of imported foods were submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination.

64,999 troops and military passengers were disembarked from 83 transports.

The Health Control at the Marine Airport has been operated by the Council on behalf of the Minister of Health, who is the

responsible Authority under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 62 flying-boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 1,463.

The Council also operated the Health Control at the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport on behalf of the Minister of Health.

None of the six quarantinable diseases (Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhus and Relapsing Fever) was landed in the Port.

One vessel arrived at this Port from Karachi on 6th March. The vessel had landed a passenger suffering from smallpox at Gibraltar three days earlier. Appropriate action, under the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, was taken upon the arrival of the vessel. All of the passengers and crew were medically examined on board. 613 passengers disembarked at the Port and were placed under surveillance at their destination addresses.

The vessel later sailed for Gdynia with 348 crew and 7 passengers on board.

During the year, 1,400 cases of infectious and other diseases were reported on vessels arriving in the Port, the disposition of the cases is shown in tabular form in the Report.

During the year the Authority dealt with 127 vessels in Southampton Water and Cowes Roads by tender; from these vessels 877 passengers were landed, and 397 vessels which anchored in Southampton Water, or berthed at the Hamble and Fawley Oil Jetty, were boarded from the Port Health Launch.

The Port Health Authority issued 196 De-ratting Exemption certificates and 7 De-ratting Certificates under the International Sanitary Regulations.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 124 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to vessels employed in coastwise trade.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Port and Public Health Committee for their support and also the various Government and Port Officials for their co-operation with the department.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. Mammie. Zissman?

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION I—STAFF. TABLE "A"

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
H. C. Maurice Williams	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.9.31	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health
W. P. Cargill	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	16.2.42	B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Medical Inspector of Aliens
S. T. Davies	Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health	21.3.49	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
H. D. Rossiter	Assistant Port Medical Officer of Health	28.4.52	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	Medical Inspector of Aliens
C. P. C. Parker	Chief Port Health Inspector	19.2.47	Cert. R.S.I. Cert. Meat & Other Foods. Cert. Naval Architecture	Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
P. Mansfield	Food Inspector	1.4.47	Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat & Other Foods, Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate	Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
E. Matthews	Assistant Port Health Inspector	10.6.35	Cert. R.S.I., Board of Trade Chief Engineer's Certificate	Medical Inspector of Aliens
J. C. Pearson	Assistant Port Health Inspector	4.5.39	Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat & Other Foods, Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate	Assistant Medical Officer of Health.
G. Thompson	Assistant Port Health Inspector	1.1.48	Cert. R.S.I.	Medical Inspector of Aliens
*P. Whitton	Assistant Port Health Inspector	10.12.51	Cert. R.S.I.	
G. E. Webb	Assistant Port Health Inspector	16.11.53	Cert. R.S.I., Board of Trade Master Mariner's Certificate	
A. E. Gardner	Clerk	19.12.26		
T. Schofield	Rodent Searcher	20.8.45		
E. Sherbourne	Launchman	7.6.49		

SECTION II — AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE " B "

Ships From	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		No. of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports	2,874	14,192,991	639	1,056	177
Coastwise	11,492	3,550,790	6	656	4
Total	14,366	17,743,781	*645	1,712	181

* Of the 645 vessels, 57 were boarded by the Medical Officer alone and 588 were boarded by both Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION V — WATER SUPPLY

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY FOR (a) THE DISTRICT, AND (b) SHIPPING.
No change.

2. REPORTS OF TESTS FOR CONTAMINATION.

Analysis of drinking water taken from Dock Hydrants.

During the year 26 samples of drinking water were taken from Dock hydrants, and were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination.

On analysis, all of the samples were found to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the results of the water samples which were analysed :—

Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
	Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
26	26	—	—	—	—	—	26

Analysis of Drinking Water supplied to the Docks.

Special sampling taps are installed at the following locations within the dock area for the purpose of checking the purity of the water supply :—

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| (1) Port Health Office | ..... | Old Docks. |
| (2) Transformer House | ..... | New Docks (East end). |
| (3) Pump House | ..... | New Docks (West end). |

Samples of water are taken weekly from each of these taps by a representative of the Borough Waterworks Engineer and Manager and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

Analysis of Ship's Drinking Water.

During the year, 185 samples of drinking water were taken from 47 vessels ; of this number, 176 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination, and 9 samples were submitted to the Borough Analyst for chemical examination.

On analysis, 15 samples examined bacteriologically were found to be below the standard of purity desirable for ship's supplies ; the samples examined chemically were found to be satisfactory.

In all cases where the results of analysis revealed contamination, further investigation was made and remedial measures were prescribed to the masters, owners or agents of the vessels concerned.

The following tables show the results of the water samples which were analysed. :—

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	No. of presumptive coliform organisms per 100 ml.				Faecal Coli present	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Less than 1	1-2	3-10	More than 10			
46	176	158	2	4	12	4	15	161

Chemical Examination

No. of Vessels	No. of samples taken	Nitrites				Pronounced metallic contamination	No. of samples unsatisfactory	No. of samples satisfactory
		Absent	Trace	1-2 p.p.m.	Over 2 p.p.m.			
5	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	7

2 samples of water were examined for oil contamination.

3. PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF HYDRANTS AND HOSEPIPES.

No change.

4. NUMBER AND SANITARY CONDITION OF WATER BOATS, AND POWERS OF CONTROL BY THE AUTHORITY.

Five vessels are equipped for supplying drinking-water to vessels which do not berth :—

S/Tug Canute	.....	Water carrying capacity	45 tons.
S/Tug Clausentum	.....	Water carrying capacity	45 tons.
S/Tug Romsey	.....	Water carrying capacity	100 tons.
M/V Abundance	.....	Water carrying capacity	41 tons.
M/V Graham Iris	.....	Water carrying capacity	8 tons.

The suitability of these vessels for water-carrying purposes and the sanitary conditions of the water-tanks have been found to be satisfactory.

These vessels are maintained and controlled under private ownership.

SECTION VI — PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIP'S) REGULATIONS 1952.

No Change.

SECTION VII — SMALLPOX

- (1) NAME OF ISOLATION HOSPITAL TO WHICH SMALLPOX CASES ARE SENT FROM THE DISTRICT.

Smallpox cases arriving in the Port are sent to Crabwood Hospital, near Winchester.

- (2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF SUCH CASES TO THAT HOSPITAL BY AMBULANCE, GIVING THE NAME OF THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AMBULANCE AND THE VACCINAL STATE OF THE AMBULANCE CREWS.

The Southampton Corporation control and maintain a fleet of ambulances at their West Quay Ambulance Station, and the transport of smallpox cases to hospital is effected by an ambulance from the depot.

All the crews are offered vaccination annually.

- (3) NAME OF SMALLPOX CONSULTANT AVAILABLE.

Dr. H. C. Maurice Williams, Medical Officer of Health.

- (4) FACILITIES FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLPOX.

All material from smallpox or suspected smallpox cases for which laboratory diagnosis is required, is sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII — VENEREAL DISEASE

No Change.

SECTION IX — CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE "D"

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	—	2
	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	1	1
	Chickenpox	36	4	31
	Dysentery	3	—	3
	Enteric and Para Typhoid			
	Fevers	1	1	2
	Erysipelas	1	—	1
	Gastro Enteritis	6	—	6
	German Measles	4	3	4
	Glandular Fever	2	—	2
	Infective Hepatitis	8	2	7
	Influenza	8	—	6
	Malaria	8	—	5
	Measles	50	2	19
	Mumps	15	8	15
	Pharyngitis	—	1	1
	Pyrexia	7	2	8
	Scarlet Fever	1	—	1
	Tonsillitis	15	7	18
	Tuberculosis	106	—	32
	Venereal Disease	1	1	2
	Whooping Cough	6	—	2
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Chickenpox	3	—	3
	Glandular Fever	—	1	1
	Malaria	1	—	1
	Measles	2	—	2
	Mumps	3	—	1
	Smallpox	1	—	1
	Encephalitis	1	—	1
Cases landed from other ships	Influenza	1	—	1
	Measles	1	—	1
	Tuberculosis	3	—	2
	Scarlet Fever	—	1	1

SECTION X — OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There was no report during the year of any case infected during the voyage on any ship arriving in the port.

SECTION XI — MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No ships arrived during the year on which plague or suspected plague was reported during the voyage.

SECTION XII — MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) PROCEDURE FOR INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR RATS.

All vessels which are "home based" at Southampton are regularly inspected every six months for the renewal of the Port Form II Certificate and during the interim period of the granting of such certificates, routine inspections are also carried out by the port health inspectors for evidence of rats.

Systematic inspections are carried out, where practicable, on all other vessels, and in special circumstances day to day inspections are made during discharge of cargoes.

(2) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL OR PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RODENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RODENT PLAGUE, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF RODENTS SENT FOR EXAMINATION DURING THE YEAR.

A proportion of rats caught on vessels, and all rats found dead from causes not apparent, are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in Southampton for microscopical and cultural examination.

During the year, 2 rats were sent to the laboratory for examination.

(3) ARRANGEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FOR DE-RATTING SHIPS, THE METHODS USED, AND, IF DONE BY A COMMERCIAL CONTRACTOR, THE NAME OF THE CONTRACTOR.

Professional ratcatchers are available in the port, and are employed by the shipping companies in all cases where methods of

trapping or poisoning are considered adequate by the Port Health Authority for dealing with slight or moderate rat infestations on ships.

In cases of pronounced or widespread rat infestations, the de-ratting of ships is carried out by fumigation contractors using cyanide gas.

The following commercial contractors are available for such purposes :—

Associated Fumigators Ltd., 112, Victoria Dock Road, E.16.

The London Fumigation Co., Ltd., Marlow House, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.

Fumigation Services Ltd., Pylon Works, Hertford Road, Barking, Essex.

Ridpests, Ltd., 18 Andrew Street, London, E.14.

(4) PROGRESS IN THE RAT-PROOFING OF SHIPS.

Schedules of work are served on shipping companies in all cases where it is found necessary to correct or protect rat harbourage or runs in vessels requiring De-ratting Exemption Certificates.

TABLE "E"

Rodents Destroyed during the Year in Ships from Foreign Ports

<i>Category</i>					<i>Number</i>
Black rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Brown rats	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Species not known	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Sent for examination	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Infected with Plague	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

TABLE "F"

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

No. of deratting certificates issued					Total certificates issued
After fumigation with	After trapping	After poisoning	Total	Number of deratting exemption certificates issued	
HCN					
1	Other fumigant (State method) 2	3	4	5	7
7	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	173
				166	

SECTION XIII—Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

TABLE "G"

Inspections and Notices

63

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving notices
	Statutory notices	Other notices	
193 comprising :—			
Defects of original construction	4		
Structural defects through wear and tear	54	193	Complied 149
Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	224		
TOTAL	193	193	149
	(282)		

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

Routine inspections of crew spaces have been carried out during the year. Nuisances, together with structural defects caused by wear and tear, defects of original construction, and other matters considered prejudicial to health have been dealt with as under :—

Verbal notices to abate nuisances	.....	.....	177
Written memorandums	.....	.....	9
Letters to owners	.....	.....	7
TOTAL	.....	.....	193

In carrying out inspections, consideration has been given to the Ministry of Transport recommendations outlined in the pamphlet entitled “ Instruction as to the Survey of Master’s and Crew Spaces ” published in 1937, and the Supplement No. 1 of this edition, published in 1946, which includes a specification for ships’ galleys.

The instructions have, as in previous years, proved helpful in assisting the co-operation between Ministry of Transport surveyors and officers of this authority, and in assessing the general standard desirable in ship accommodation.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF VESSELS AND CLASSIFICATION OF DEFECTS.

Nationality of Vessel	No. of sanitary inspections during 1953	No. of vessels on which defects were found	Classification of defects		
			Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	1,203	126	3	36	140
Other	517	67	1	18	84
TOTAL	1,720	193	4	54	224

The following table gives details of defects, nuisances and other conditions prejudicial to health found in vessels, and the number which were remedied :—

<i>Nature of complaint</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
Accumulation of stagnant water, rubbish, etc.,	5	5
Dampness — deckhead leaks	2	2
other causes	1	1
Decklights defective	1	—
Doors — missing	5	1
badly fitting or defective	1	—
Food preparing benches — defective	2	1
Fresh water tanks — defective	1	1
Galleys, pantries, food storage, including equip- ment therein, insanitary or defective.....	21	12
Holds — dirty	2	2
Infestation —		
Galleys and pantries — cockroaches	42	35
rats	1	1
Provision storerooms — cockroaches	37	30
moths	1	1
rats	3	3
weevils	3	1
Accommodation — bugs	3	3
cockroaches	20	19
rats	1	1
Holds — mice	2	2
rats	5	5
Living spaces — insanitary	8	7
Paintwork — dirty or defective	2	1
Scuppers — choked	4	4
Smoke nuisances	4	4
Ventilation — defective	1	1
insufficient	1	1
Washing facilities — showers defective	1	—
Washplaces — basins defective	1	1
basins foul	1	1
compartment insanitary	1	1
pipes defective	2	2
scuppers choked	4	4
water supply defective	1	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	190	154

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>				<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Complied With</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>				190	154
W.C.'s —	compartment insanitary	.....		8	6
	flush defective or inadequate	.....		19	12
	flush tanks empty	.....	.....	5	5
	pans choked	.....	.....	18	16
	pans defective	.....	.....	13	7
	pans foul.....	.....	.....	16	11
	scuppers choked	.....	.....	1	1
	seats missing or defective	.....		10	4
soil pipes defective				1	1
Other nuisances or defects				1	—
TOTAL				282	217

Year	Nationality of vessel	Sanitary inspection of Vessels			% Defective	Classification of defects			No. of vessels on which defects were remedied	Percentage of vessels on which defects were remedied
		Number	Defective			Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health		
1946	British Other	1,000 223	97 10		8.7	19 —	52 1	90 11	76	71.0
1947	British Other	1,269 287	169 19		12.0	39 —	103 8	126 17	143	76.0
1948	British Other	1,561 311	335 32		19.6	44 —	223 18	278 31	284	77.4
1949	British Other	1,571 252	343 33		20.6	74 —	242 9	349 37	307	81.6
1950	British Other	1,597 318	312 45		18.6	55 3	222 19	310 48	279	78.1
1951	British Other	1,535 466	258 58		15.7	29 1	190 40	267 68	242	76.6
1952	British Other	1,402 528	243 73		16.3	8 3	128 43	294 90	235	74.3
1953	British Other	1,203 517	126 67		11.2	3 1	36 18	140 84	149	77.2

Referring to the preceding table it will be seen that the highest percentage of defective ships occurred in 1949. The subsequent fall in percentage is in accord with the general impression of improvement in the standard of galleys, pantries, provision storerooms, and crew accommodation—particularly in the modern oil tankers, and in many coasting vessels.

There also appears to be a steady improvement in ship maintenance generally.

To deal with infestations, particularly by cockroaches, many owners are now making regular use of insecticidal sprays, applied as a routine measure by experienced contractors whilst the vessels are in port.

SECTION XIV — PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948

INFORMATION RESPECTING ANY SHELL-FISH BEDS OR LAYINGS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE AUTHORITY STATING WHETHER THEY ARE, IN THE OPINION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, LIABLE TO POLLUTION. A REPORT OF ANY ACTION TAKEN, WHICH SHOULD STATE WHETHER ANY PROHIBITED AREA HAS BEEN PRESCRIBED, SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

There are no shell-fish beds within the Port Health District which are maintained or operated commercially.

A New Order made by the Southampton County Borough Council under the above Regulations came into operation on 17th August, 1953.

The Order revoked the Southampton Shell-Fish Order, 1936, and prohibits the sale for human consumption of cockles, winkles, mussels, butterfish or whelks taken from that part of the area over which the Port Sanitary Authority extends by virtue of the Southampton Port Sanitary Order, 1935, north of a straight line drawn from Stone Point on the west boundary to Hill Head on the east boundary of such area.

Copies of the Order were posted at various points during the year.

Observations have been made from time to time during the year by officers of this Authority ; no infringement of the previous Order and the New Order has been noted.

SECTION XV — MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

- (1) LIST OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS OF ALIENS HOLDING WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT

No Change.

- (2) LIST OF OTHER STAFF ENGAGED ON THIS WORK

No Change.

- (3) ORGANISATION OF WORK

No Change.

- (4) NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

See table attached for 1953.

- (5) ACCOMMODATION FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION

No Change.

SECTION XVI — MISCELLANEOUS

No Change.

NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ALIENS TRAFFIC

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detail medical examination	Certificates issued					
				Unsound mind or mentally defective	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically Incapacitated	Acute Infectious Disease	Conditionally landed for adequate medical examination	Trans-migrants
A Total number of aliens landing in the port	69,027	67,909	217	—	—	—	8	—	—
B Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer	11	—	11	8	2	—	1	—	—
C Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving	69,038	67,909	228	8	2	—	9	—	—

VOLUME OF TRAFFIC

The following table, compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of British Transport Commission, Southampton Docks, indicates the volume of passengers traffic during 1953.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Passengers Inward</i>	<i>Passengers Outward</i>
Australia and New Zealand	10,353	8,298
Canada	14,759	21,797
Channel Islands	104,711	106,639
China and Japan	1,853	6,317
Indonesia	872	1,710
India and Pakistan	1,842	1,772
East Africa	77	76
Far East (Malaya)	599	1,043
France	46,602	46,450
Germany	275	214
Holland.....	228	194
Middle East	1,441	896
S. America and W. Indies	4,565	5,684
South Africa	24,045	25,389
United States	72,369	94,798
West Africa	18	17
Cruises	28,325	27,377
Miscellaneous	—	91
TOTAL	312,934	348,762

The figures for inward and outward traffic do not include members of H. M. Armed Forces, or Government-sponsored civilian passengers.

During 1953, 83 calls were made by transports which landed 64,999 passengers and troops ; 455 oil tankers arrived in the Authority's area to discharge or load fuel or spirit.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Reported on Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the ten years, 1944-1953

Disease	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	4	3	1	—	2	2	1	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	11	11	41	18	31	36	35	56	57	67
Diphtheria	8	2	6	2	4	3	—	6	2	—
Dysentery	—	18	53	27	24	5	22	9	9	3
Enteric and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	4	7	11	7	4	3	1	1	2
Measles	1	38	610	46	50	67	42	75	103	119
Mumps	5	20	31	24	31	16	17	32	58	38
Poliomyelitis	—	1	9	8	8	5	6	8	2	4
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	32	2	3	2	7	2	4	3	5
Smallpox	—	—	8	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	7	136	309	149	105	102	68	93	122	128
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	4	15	17	4	8	1	9	13	9
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS AT SEA

Forty-one deaths at sea were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton :—

Accidents	1	Pneumonia	3
Cancer	2	Other diseases	11
Encephalitis	1	Drowning	1
Heart disease	22		

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year :—

Disease	How dealt with							
	Total Cases Reported	Removed to hospitals or Nursing Homes	Removed to Military or Naval hospitals	Landed at other ports before arriving at Southampton	Proceeded in vessels to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at Sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses	5	1	—	—	—	3	—	1
Accidents	31	17	—	—	2	9	2	1
Appendicitis	14	8	—	—	1	5	—	—
Arthritis	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	7	4	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cancer	12	6	—	—	2	2	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	67	10	—	3	7	30	—	17
Diarrhoea	484	1	—	—	—	1	—	482
Dermatitis	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Eczema	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	6	4	—	—	—	2	—	—
German Measles	15	1	1	—	—	5	—	8
Glandular Fever	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Heart Disease	44	13	—	1	1	7	22	—
Infective Hepatitis	15	1	7	—	3	2	—	2
Influenza	12	4	—	—	3	5	—	—
Malaria	15	—	8	1	1	—	—	5
Measles	119	14	1	2	47	38	—	17
Mumps	38	9	3	3	5	11	—	7
Mental Disorders	67	44	1	—	1	21	—	—
Nephritis	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Pharyngitis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Pleurisy	6	1	1	—	2	2	—	—
Pneumonia	23	9	4	1	3	2	3	1
Poliomylitis	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pyrexia	10	5	3	—	—	2	—	—
Rheumatism	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Smallpox	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Tonsillitis	38	6	9	—	12	7	—	4
Tuberculosis	128	25	76	—	19	8	—	—
Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fevers	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veneral Disease	17	1	—	—	15	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	9	4	—	—	—	2	—	3
Other Diseases	179	84	9	1	15	56	11	3
TOTAL	1,400	287	128	14	143	232	41	555

TRACING OF CONTACTS OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG MERCHANT SEAMAN

During the year the following notifications were sent to the local Federation Medical Officer for follow up :—

Tuberculosis D.B.S. arriving on vessels :—

Deck department	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Engineer's department	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Stewards' department	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Contacts of tuberculosis among crew on vessels arriving :—

Stewards' department					4
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(Contacts of one case notified).

Enquiries are made on all vessels boarded in the port, and masters and surgeons have been most co-operative in this matter.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under the Above Act, the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, it is the duty of a local authority to secure so far as practicable that any vessel in their district which is not a sea-going ship is kept free from rats and mice.

The Port Health Authority has, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, carried out the inspection of vessels trading within the limits of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Eire, and Northern Ireland, and has, after such inspection issued the appropriate Rodent Control Certificate.

During 1953, 124 Rodent Control Certificates were issued by this Authority. The period of validity of certificates granted under the Order is four months from the date of issue.

NUMBER OF VESSELS VISITED, INCLUDING RE-VISITS, WITH PERCENTAGE OF DEFECTS

Year	Vessels from Foreign	Vessels from Coastwise	Total Visits	Number found Defective	Percentage Defective
1944	1,509	386	1,895	147	10.60
1945	1,617	378	1,995	165	14.23
1946	1,643	547	2,190	107	10.32
1947	2,038	827	2,865	188	11.87
1948	2,554	1,124	3,678	367	16.62
1949	2,781	1,123	3,904	376	15.49
1950	2,591	1,213	3,804	357	14.50
1951	2,799	970	3,769	316	13.17
1952	2,574	894	3,468	316	12.49
1953	2,378	823	3,201	193	8.18

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Total	Defective	Flying Boats
American	151	—	151	3	—
Argentine	—	1	1	—	—
Belgian	—	4	4	—	—
British	894	462	1,356	126	62
Costa Rican	3	—	3	—	—
Danish	6	19	25	1	—
Dutch	113	188	301	7	—
Finnish	3	—	3	1	—
French	71	23	94	2	—
German	10	34	44	3	—
Greek	2	—	2	1	—
Honduran	7	1	8	1	—
Italian	13	8	21	6	—
Liberian	21	4	25	2	—
Morocco	—	1	1	—	—
Norwegian	27	92	119	12	—
Panama	126	10	136	26	—
Polish	—	8	8	—	—
Portuguese	12	4	16	—	—
Spanish	—	2	2	—	—
Swedish	17	18	35	2	—
Swiss	1	—	1	—	—
Yugo Slav	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	1,478	879	2,357	193	62

DANGEROUS DRUGS

No certificates were issued under the Dangerous Drugs (3) Regulations, 1923, during the year.

SOUTHAMPTON AIRPORTS — HEALTH CONTROL

The Borough Council at the request of the Minister has, on his behalf continued to operate the health controls at the Marine Airport, Southampton and the Southampton (Eastleigh) Airport. The Health Control at the Eastleigh Airport is only occasionally required, as arrivals from outside the British Isles are infrequent.

Under the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952, 62 flying-boats from foreign airports were dealt with by officers of the Port Health Authority. The number of passengers who landed from the aircraft was 1,463.

The flying boats using the Marine Airport, have, during the year under review, been operated by the Aquila Airways, Ltd., the aircraft dealt with were, with a few exceptions, on a service maintained to and from Madeira.

During the year, 57 flying-boats arrived from Madeira, 3 from Gibraltar, 1 from Singapore and 1 from Lagos.

One passenger suffering from pyrexia was landed from a flying-boat arriving from Madeira and was removed to the Southampton Chest Hospital.

There is no record of any major infectious disease occurring among passengers and crew after they had arrived in this country.

INSPECTION OF ALIENS

The number of aliens arriving by aircraft and dealt with by the Medical Inspector of Aliens is included in the annual return given in this Report.

**GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT
BY THE PORT HEALTH STAFF, AND OTHER STATISTICS,
DURING THE YEAR, 1953**

Steamers (from foreign) visited	1,142
Motor vessels (from foreign) visited	553
Flying Boats (from foreign) visited	62
Steamers (from coastwise) visited	335
Motor vessels (from coastwise) visited	327
Total steam, motor and flying-boats visited	2,419
Number of British vessels visited	1,418
Number of British vessels re-visited	670
Number of Foreign vessels visited	1,001
Number of Foreign vessels re-visited	112
Total vessels visited	2,419
Total vessels re-visited	782
Total	3,201
Number of vessels found in satisfactory sanitary condition	2,164
Number of vessels found in defective sanitary condition	193
Number of passengers arriving (from foreign) including troops	465,840
Number of crew arriving (from foreign)	349,779
Number of passengers arriving (from coastwise)	4,548
Number of crew arriving (from coastwise)	20,232
Total passengers and crew arriving (including troops)	840,399
Number of passengers landed from 3 tenders in So'ton Water	67
Number of passengers landed from 124 tenders in Cowes Roads	6,810
Total number of passengers landed from 127 tenders	6,877
Total number of passengers landed from 62 flying-boats	1,463
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed from vessels	57
Number of rats captured, examined and destroyed about docks	9
Poison Baits laid in Docks	5,920
Poison Baits taken in Docks	1,827
Number of rats examined bacteriologically	9

FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937 AND 1948

PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS,
1925 TO 1940.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

FOOD AND DRUGS (WHALEMEAT) REGULATIONS, 1949

Inspection and examination of imported foodstuffs covered by the above Regulations has been facilitated by the assistance given by officers of H.M. Customs and Excise, Docks and Inland Waterways Executive, the shipowners and shipping agencies and the various fruit importing interests.

The amount of foodstuffs landed in the port during the year under review was 399,546 tons.

The following items are the principal imports, together with tonnage.

Fruit	196,999
Canned Goods.....	19,533
Vegetables	27,658
Meat and Offals	11,578
Provisions	143,778
TOTAL	399,546

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948 were as follows:-

Form "A" (Consent to removal of unsound food)	6
Form "E" (special procedure)	7
Certificates	9
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed)	234
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for inedible purposes)	9

QUANTITIES OF MEAT, MEAT PRODUCTS AND HORSE FLESH LANDED IN THE PORT FOR THE YEAR 1953

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	Countries of Origin							Total
	Argentina	Australia	Denmark	France	Holland	South Africa	U.S.A.	
Beef :— Quarters	87,221							87,221
Joints	59							59
Offal	7,218							7,218
Mutton Casings								1
Lamb :— Carcases	86,289						1	86,289
Offal	1,073							1,073
Goat Carcases						10		10
Pork :— Bacon						10,645		10,645
Joints	17,554							17,554
Offal	1,016							1,016
Casings							4	4
Meat Preserves				172				172
Meat Canned	49,444	1,050	1,125	98	308	143,574		195,599
Horse Flesh and Donkey Meat						18,225		18,225
TOTALS :—	239,874	1,050	1,125	270	308	172,454	5	425,086

Food Condemned

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 702 tons, 11 cwts, 1 qr., $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.: surrender was voluntary in every case.

Description	Weight condemned			
	Tons	cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Apples	2 687	12	1	12
Apricots		4	1	8
Bananas			—	12
Confectionery			—	$7\frac{1}{4}$
Fat (Cooking)				$\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit (Canned)		5	—	$24\frac{3}{4}$
Fruit (Juice and Pulp)		13	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Fruit (Dried)		3	3	—
Fish (Canned)				$12\frac{1}{4}$
Grapes		2	2	16
Grapefruit	1	11	1	—
Meat (Canned)	1	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Meat (Cooked and Manufactured)		8	2	25
Meat (Carcases, Pieces and Trimmings)	2	7	1	9
Milk (Canned)			2	5
Oranges		4	3	2
Peaches		1	3	—
Pears		18	—	24
Peel (Citrus)				25
Plums		1	2	10
Potatoes	1	10	—	—
Rice				4
Soups (Canned)				8
Tomatoes	2	13	—	27
Vegetables (Canned)		3	—	$24\frac{3}{4}$
TOTAL	702	11	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$

Condemned Food — Method of Disposal

	Tons	cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Destroyed by burning or dumping	651	18	2	$26\frac{1}{4}$
For inedible purposes	50	12	2	9
TOTAL	702	11	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$

SAMPLING OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following list shows samples of foodstuffs taken and submitted for analysis during the year, as provided by the public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken.
1	Frankfurter Sausages	Channel Is.	Samples satisfactory
2	Pork Sausages	S. Africa	
3	Orange Marmalade	"	" "
4	Baked Beans	"	" "
5	Nectarines	"	" "
6	Plums	"	" "
7	Peaches	"	" "
8	Apricots	"	" "
9	Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	"	" "
10	Pilchards in Tomato Sauce	"	" "
11	Jelly Crystals	"	" "
12	Jelly Crystals	"	" "
13	Citrus Peel	"	" "
14	Glacé Pineapple	"	No preservatives
15	Canned Pineapple	"	" "
16	Canned Pineapple	"	Sample satisfactory
17	Citrus Peel	"	" "
18	Drained Peel	"	No preservatives
19	Tomato Cocktail	"	" "
20	Tomato Cocktail	"	Sample satisfactory
21	Stringless Green Beans in Cans	"	" "
22	Stringless Green Beans in Cans	"	" "
23	Jelly Crystals	"	Sugar (as sucrose) 74.1.% Acidity (as citric) 0.32%. Metals — Zinc 20 p.p.m. Lead 2 p.p.m. Copper Trace, Arsenic absent. Setting test satisfactory. Gelatine in sample consisted of large particles making solution difficult. It had the objectionable odour of glue. Importer informed who guaranteed commodity would not be marketed to the public.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken.
24	Jelly Crystals	S. Africa	Sugar (as sucrose) 76.1%. Acidity (as Citric) 0.16%. Metals — Zinc 16 p.p.m. Lead 1.5 p.p.m. Copper Trace. Arsenic absent. Setting test satisfactory. Gelatine in sample consisted of large particles making solution difficult. It had the objectionable odour of glue. Importer informed who guaranteed commodity would not be marketed to the public.
25	Butter	Argentina	Sample satisfactory
26	Butter	"	" "
27	Butter	"	" "
28	Butter	"	" "
29	Butter	"	" "
30	Butter	"	" "
31	Dried Peaches	S. Africa	" "
32	Minced Peaches	"	Sulphur dioxide 570 p.p.m. Ministry of Food advised.
33	Minced Pears	"	Sulphur dioxide 50 p.p.m.
34	Confectionery	"	Sample satisfactory
35	Confectionery	"	" "
36	Confectionery	"	" "
37	Pork Brawn (Canned)	"	Can under pressure of 1 lb./in 2. Top and seam rusted. Considerable sulphide staining. Bottom normal.
38	Pork Brawn (Canned) (Opened)	"	Considerable rusting of seam and top, together with heavy sulphide staining. No metallic contamination in sample 37 and 38.
39	Pork Brawn (Canned) (Blown)	"	Samples both blown, the gas consisting of carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and hydrogen. Both cans had slight rusting round the headspace and the contents had reached an advanced stage of decomposition.
40	Pork Brawn (Canned) (Blown)	"	
41	Table Jellied Crystals	"	Sample satisfactory
42	Table Jellied Crystals	"	" "
43	Table Jellied Crystals	"	" "
44	Pork Brawn (Canned)	"	Considerable sulphide staining, otherwise satisfactory.

No.	Nature of Sample	Country of Origin	Result of analysis and action taken
45	Pork Brawn (Canned)	S, Africa	Vacuum satisfactory. Considerable sulphide staining with rusting of seams.
46	Pork Brawn (Canned)		
47	Pork Brawn (Canned)		
48	Pork Brawn (Canned)		
49	Bacon Trimmings	"	No headspace. Considerable sulphide staining with rusting of seams.
50	Corn Beef (Canned)	"	
51	Corn Beef (Canned)	"	Boric acid absent.
52	Pilchards in Tomato	"	Sample satisfactory
53	Pilchards in Tomato	"	" "
54	Tomato Juice	"	" "
55	Tomato Juice	"	" "
56	Tomato Puree	"	" "
57	Fresh Garden Peas (Canned)	"	" "
58	Fresh Garden Peas (Canned)	"	" "
59	Whole Tomatoes (Canned)	"	" "

NOTE. Samples, Nos. 37 to 40, and 44 to 48. The consignment from which these samples were drawn was finally subjected to 100% examination and sorting.

Offal

All offal has been subjected to a percentage examination at the time of landing and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Canned Goods

The total amount of canned foods landed during the year was 21,592 packages. In general the standard of canning has been good.

The special inspection of these goods is usually arranged to coincide with the examination made by officers of H.M. Customs, and such course is found to facilitate the working of the Public Health regulations.

The Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926

There has been no importation of milk during the year under the above Regulations.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

Under Part VI (Transport and Handling) inspection of meat-conveying vehicles has been carried out within the area, and general observations have been made during the discharge of meats and meat products, aboard ships, on quayside and in cargo sheds.

Caseous Lymphadenitis

As in previous years a percentage examination of consignments of mutton and lambs has been carried out.

Food and Drugs (Whalemeat) Regulations, 1949

There have been no imports of whalemeat and products into the port during the year under review.

Bananas

The year under review has seen the resumption of the banana import trade when consignments from the West Indies, Cameroons and South America have been received.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES OPERATED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22).

Five gynaecological, ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held each week by consultants in the main health centre at King's Park Road, and one at Sydney House Clinic. In addition, one ante-natal clinic, conducted by women assistant medical officers, is held each week in the main health centre at King's Park Road and at Bitterne Park, Oatlands House, Swaythling and Sydney House Clinics.

The following is a summary of attendances :—

		<i>New</i>	<i>Old</i>	
Gynaecological :—		<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road	.....	838	1,434	2,272
Sydney House	.....	79	31	110
				2,382
Ante-natal :—				
King's Park Road	.....	1,481	10,383	11,864
Sydney House	.....	418	2,951	3,369
Oatlands House	.....	128	696	824
Swaythling	.....	40	356	396
Bitterne Park	.....	16	155	171
				16,624
Post-natal :—				
King's Park Road	.....	786	416	1,202
Sydney House	.....	225	27	252
*Oatlands House	.....	40	5	45
*Swaythling	.....	15	1	16
*Bitterne Park	.....	20	—	20
				1,535

(*examined post-natally at ante-natal clinic).

Mothercraft classes are held regularly at three of the health clinics, and are restricted to women having their first babies. Amongst the subjects covered is gas and air analgesia, with demonstrations. Ante-natal and post-natal relaxation exercises are given regularly. Encouraging reports in connection with these classes are received from the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit and from nursing homes in which patients have been confined. Maternity outfits are supplied, free of charge, to all patients having their confinements at home. These outfits are issued at the clinics on the production of a note sent by the midwife booked to attend the case.

CHILD WELFARE.

During the greater part of the year there were six child welfare centres in operation covering the majority of the larger residential areas of the town. This number was increased to seven as a result of the opening of a centre at the new Surrey House Health Clinic on 11th December. Each centre is in the charge of an assistant medical officer of health, assisted by health visitors, and one or more clinic assistants. Facilities are available for periodic weighing, medical examination, sunlight treatment, smallpox vaccination, and immunisation against diphtheria. Immunisation against whooping cough is arranged upon parental request. Children requiring examination by consultants are referred to the appropriate local authority clinic or to hospital.

Attendances at welfare centres :—

	<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
King's Park Road	8,579	9,154	17,733
Sydney House	4,755	5,089	9,844
Oatlands House	4,881	5,033	9,914
Swaythling	4,590	4,846	9,436
Bitterne Park	4,023	4,225	8,248
Sholing	2,066	2,190	4,256
Surrey House (from 11.12.53)	11	15	26
	<u>28,905</u>	<u>30,552</u>	<u>59,457</u>

	<i>Number of Weighings</i>	<i>Consultations with doctor</i>
King's Park Road	9,056	3,214
Sydney House	4,834	2,127
Oatlands House	4,887	2,212
Swaythling	4,768	1,717
Bitterne Park	4,184	1,781
Sholing	2,190	630
Surrey House (from 11.12.53)	11	2
	<u>29,930</u>	<u>11,683</u>

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

All infants weighing up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at birth are included under this heading. Where the home conditions are suitable and the parents are capable of caring for the child, the premature baby remains at home. Special equipment is supplied by the department, including a cot, and the provision of hot water bottles, and the midwife continues to attend until the feeding is fully established, the infant gaining in weight and the mother considered able to care for the child herself.

In cases where the home conditions are unsuitable, or when the clinical condition indicates it, the child is immediately taken to hospital by ambulance in a special cot with the necessary equipment a trained midwife being in attendance. On subsequent discharge, the case is kept under regular supervision by a health visitor.

The following are details of premature infants notified during the year :—

(a) Number of premature infants notified during the year (including transferred notifications) whose mothers normally reside in the area.	(i) Born at home 53 (ii) Born in hospital or nursing home 86
(b) Premature babies born in the area (whether their mothers normally reside in the area or not) :	

	Born at home						Grand Total
	Transferred to hospital	Nursed entirely at home				Total	
		Died in first 24 hrs.	Died on 2nd to 7th day	Died on 8th to 28th day	Survived 28 days		
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	3	1	1	—	2	4	7
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.....	3	—	1	—	4	5	8
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	1	—	—	1	4	5	6
Over 4lbs. 15ozs up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	7	—	—	—	25	25	32
TOTAL	14	1	2	1	35	39	53
	Born in private Nursing Homes						
		Nursed entirely in Homes					
3lbs. 4ozs. or less	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to & incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to & incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.	—	—	—	—	8	8	8
TOTAL	1	—	—	—	11	11	12
	Born in Hospitals						
3lbs. 4ozs. or less		9	2	1	4	16	16
Over 3lbs. 4ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 6ozs.		1	1	—	11	13	13
Over 4lbs. 6ozs. up to and incl. 4lbs. 15ozs.		1	1	—	19	21	21
Over 4lbs. 15ozs. up to and incl. 5lbs. 8ozs.		—	—	2	22	24	24
TOTAL		11	4	3	56	74	74

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		Pemphigus Neonatorum		Puerperal Pyrexia	
	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement	Domi- ciliary confinement	Insti- tutional confinement
Number of cases notified during the year	2	2	—	—	7	79
Number of cases visited by officers of the Authority	2	—	—	—	7	—
Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	1	—	—	—	—	—

2. Number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year in which :—

(a) Vision was unimpaired	4
(b) Vision was impaired	—
(c) Vision was lost	—
(d) The patient died	—
(e) The patient was still under treatment at the end of the year	—
(f) The patient removed from the district	—
(g) Classification under the above heads cannot be made	—
TOTAL	4

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Arrangements exist for the distribution of the Ministry of Food welfare foods at six of the child welfare centres, and it is hoped that a distribution centre will be established at Surrey House Health Clinic early in 1954. In addition, other dried milks, cod liver oil and malt, and various nutrient preparations are available at all the welfare centres at cost price plus ten per cent. when prescribed for medical reasons by the medical officer.

Other Provisions

At the commencement of the year four day nurseries were in operation in Southampton for the care of children under school age whose mothers are engaged in employment. The nursery in Tremona Road was closed on 31st March. Accommodation is available at the remaining three nurseries for a total of 75 children.

A graduated scale of charges, instituted by the Health Committee in accordance with the powers granted under the National Health Service Act, 1952, ranged from a maximum charge of 6s. 10d. per day, the average cost per place provided, to a minimum of 2s. 1d. per day, the cost of meals provided, in respect of the first child, with the addition of 2s. 1d. per day in respect of subsequent children.

The following are details of the attendances at the day nurseries :—

	<i>Northlands</i>	<i>Tremona Road (to 31.3.53)</i>	<i>Freemantle Common</i>	<i>Swaythling</i>
Number of places	20	50	25	30
Average daily number on register	14.42	13.29	13.40	17.77
Average daily attendance	11.22	8.69	9.81	12.95
Total attendances for the year	2,861	556	2,501	3,301

The total attendances for all nurseries, 9,219, shows a considerable decrease on the total for 1952, which was 22,890. This decrease is largely due to the closing of Tremona Road Day Nursery and to the fact that the increased charges have been effective throughout the year.

The routine medical inspection of all children attending the nurseries was carried out every four months by an assistant medical officer of health, and those children requiring attention were referred to the specialist clinics or their own doctors.

Much stress is laid on the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, and many parents consent to this being carried out soon after their child's admission.

In order to minimise the spread of infectious diseases, a careful watch is kept on all the children, and precautionary measures taken as soon as the first symptoms appear. When a case does occur, the admission of new entrants is suspended until the appropriate incubation period has expired.

A system of priority admission to the day nurseries has been in operation throughout the year in accordance with the following categories :— (a) Mothers who are separated, have been deserted or divorced, widows, and mothers with illegitimate children. (b) Husband ill or disabled. (c) Mother suffering from tuberculosis, or in hospital, or sick at home. (d) Children deserted by their mother (e) Mother deceased. (f) The existence of housing difficulties where such difficulties are detrimental to the child. From September onwards other categories were also admitted in an effort to maintain the numbers attending the nurseries.

Dental Care

As mentioned in last year's report, approximately six per cent of the time of the dental officers, is devoted to the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, but the service is still severely handicapped by shortage of staff. Efforts made to increase the staff, have met with a very limited success, but the small increase obtained has enabled the Sydney House Clinic to be re-opened for the major part of the year.

The clinics at Cardigan Road and Oatlands House have continued to give service, so that treatment is now available at three widely separated centres, making for much greater convenience for the patients.

It should be possible to expand this service in the near future, indeed this is most desirable, but uncertainty as to the number of dental surgeons available will dictate a cautious policy.

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	77 (66)	69 (45)	57 (39)	57 (39)
Children under five	378 (399)	329 (341)	301 (296)	301 (296)

(Figures in brackets relate to the previous year)

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	71	—	42	6	—	—	7	—	—	—
Children under five	571	—	290	17	—	—	7	—	—	—

MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

The Municipal Midwifery Service is staffed by sixteen fully trained midwives, the establishment approved by the Council being twenty midwives. The medical supervision of these midwives is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health, and a non-medical Supervisor of Midwives is appointed to supervise both municipal and private midwives. This officer makes regular visits of inspection in connection with the work, submitting periodic reports to the Medical Officer of Health.

Gas and air analgesia is given at the discretion of the midwife, the patient's acceptance being first obtained, and medical examination being arranged in all cases. The responsibility for the collection and return of the apparatus from and to the midwife's residence is required to be undertaken by the patient. In the case of a night emergency the midwife conveys the apparatus by taxi. In a case of emergency during the day when the patient is unable to arrange for the conveyance of the apparatus, the midwife can obtain the services of a van by telephoning the West Quay Ambulance Depot. All the municipal midwives are now qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

The number of cases receiving analgesia during the year was 907, as compared with 851 cases in 1952 and 816 cases in 1951. The figure of 907 represents 81% of the maternity cases attended by domiciliary midwives during the year. Demonstrations, showing the gas and air apparatus in use, are still given at the ante-natal clinics and at the mothercraft classes, and there is no doubt that these demonstrations have been largely responsible for the continued increase in the number of requests from mothers for the use of analgesia at their confinements.

The municipal midwives attend regularly at the ante-natal clinics, and also undertake treatment and give advice to their own cases at certain of the health clinics.

As a routine measure when booking cases the midwives advise expectant mothers to consult the private practitioner. The necessary arrangements have been made to enable midwives to call for medical aid when this is needed.

Provision is made each year for at least two midwives to attend post-graduate courses arranged by the Royal College of Midwives. Six of the midwives act as midwifery teachers and during the past year twenty-one pupils were received for a three months district training from the training school attached to the Southampton General Hospital.

During the year 58 notifications of intention to practice in the County Borough of Southampton were received, and included in this number are practising midwives in the Southampton General Hospital Maternity Unit, Nursing Homes and domiciliary service.

To reduce the danger of infection, the wearing of caps, overalls, masks and gloves is advocated. In all cases where infection occurs, the midwife is replaced immediately by a home nurse, and the midwife and her appliances are disinfected. This is carried out at the Disinfecting Station, West Quay, under the supervision of a trained nurse, or at the home of the midwife during the week-end if the infection is not of a serious nature.

Notifications received by the local supervising authority, and visits made in connection with midwifery work during the year, were as follows :—

Notifications :

Intention to practise	.....	.....	.....	58
Sending for medical aid	.....	.....	.....	47
Deaths or stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	18
Artificial feeding	.....	.....	.....	304
Contact with infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	2
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	85
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	4
Laying out dead bodies	.....	.....	.....	—

Visits :

By inspector of midwives —

Routine inspection of midwives	.....	.....	89
Routine inspection of maternity homes	.....	.....	99
Special visits of enquiry	.....	.....	306

The following are details of notification forms issued by midwives requesting attendance of medical aid :—

Ante-Natal—

			<i>Mother</i>	<i>Child</i>
Referred to private practitioners	.....	.....	47	
Referred to ante-natal clinic	.....	.....	—	
Albuminaria	.....	.....	1	
Miscarriages	.....	.....	3	
Ante-partum haemorrhage	.....	.....	1	
Unsatisfactory general condition	.....	.....	6	
Presentation	.....	.....	1	
Varicose Veins	.....	.....	—	
Vaginal discharge	.....	.....	—	

Labour —					<i>Mother</i>	<i>Child</i>
Delivery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	
Post-partum haemorrhage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Ruptured Perineum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
Retained Placenta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	
Breech and footling .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	
Prolonged labour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Feebleness and prematurity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		3
Stillbirth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1
Puerperium —						
Rise in temperature .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Eyes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		5
Death of baby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....		—
Post-natal —						
Unsatisfactory general condition .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8

The following are details of maternity cases attended by midwives practising in the area of the local supervising authority during the year :—

	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not pres- ent at time of delivery	Doctor present at time of delivery	Doctor not pres- ent at time of delivery		
1. Midwives employed by the Authority	4	141	77	844	1,066	—
2. Midwives employed by Volun- tary Organisations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committee	—	—	—	—		1,865
4. Midwives in Private Practice, including Nursing Homes	2	13	12	24	51	474
TOTALS	6	154	89	868	1,117	2,339

There are now six municipal midwifery teachers for the district. During the year twenty-one pupils were received for a three months' period from the training school attached to the Southampton General Hospital, and all were successful in obtaining Part II C.M.B. certificates.

The arrangements made during 1948 with a local hire-service firm for taxis to be supplied as a priority for the conveyance of municipal midwives to and from their cases between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. have continued throughout the year. The expenses incurred are paid by the local authority. This facility is of great assistance to the midwife when called to an emergency case at night, and particularly so where it is necessary to convey the heavy gas and air apparatus to the patient's home.

The following are details of work carried out by municipal domiciliary midwives :—

Cases attended —

Maternity					60	} 1,072
Midwifery	.....	.....	.....	.....	985	
Emergency	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	

Notification Forms issued —

Sending for medical aid :

Ante-natal	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	} 46
Delivery	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
Post-natal and infants	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
Laying out a dead body	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Contact with infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Artificial feeding	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	
Number of cases of :						
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Pemphigus Neonatorum	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
Stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
Neo-natal deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	

Number of patients removed to hospital 56

Nursing Homes. Quarterly inspections were made of all the registered nursing homes, and the general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

The following are details of nursing home registrations :—

	<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>No. of beds provided for : Maternity Cases</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Homes first registered during the year	2	2	21	23
Registrations withdrawn during the year	1	6	—	6
Homes registered at end of year	13	38	84	122
(2) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			.....	—
Number of appeals against such orders .....		.....	.....	—
Number of cases in which such order have been :				
(a) Confirmed on appeal .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Disallowed .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(3) Number of applications for exemption from registration			.....	—
Number of cases for exemption :				
(a) Granted .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Withdrawn .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Refused .....	.....	.....	.....	—
(4) Number of inspections by Supervisor of Midwives		.....	.....	99

HEALTH VISITING (Section 24)

The staff consists of the Superintendent Health Visitor, seventeen health visitors and one tuberculosis health visitor, the establishment being one Superintendent and twenty-one health visitors. With the exception of the tuberculosis health visitor, who covers the whole of the Borough, an area of the Borough is allocated to each health visitor, who as school nurse also works in the schools within her area. In addition to the visitation of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the health visitors make visits in connection with the ophthalmia neonatorum regulations, the tuberculosis regulations, infectious disease, the School Health Service, and aged persons. Home visits are made at the request of general medical practitioners, and upon the receipt of discharge notifications from the local hospitals in respect of child patients. Follow-up work is undertaken in connection with the Prevention of Illness and After-Care of the Sick Scheme.

An approved training course for student health visitors is held at the Southampton University. Students must undertake to serve the Corporation for fifteen months after qualification. During the nine months' training, travelling expenses, enrolment fees, tuition fees for the course, and examination fees are paid by the Local Authority, and a grant of £5 is made towards the purchase of reference and text books. In special circumstances a candidate failing in the first attempt is given a second opportunity to pass the examination. During the past year one applicant has been accepted as a sponsored student of the Southampton County Borough

Council. The Rushcliffe recommendation that health visitors should attend refresher courses at five yearly intervals has been accepted and put into effect.

The following are details of visits made by health visitors during the year :—

	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Re-Visits</i>	<i>Total</i>
Expectant mothers	147	101	248
Children under 1 year of age	2,919	9,584	12,503
Children between 1 year and 5 years of age	1,192	12,327	13,519
Ophthalmia neonatorum regulations	15	—	15
Tuberculosis Regulations	247	1,352	1,599
Cases of measles, whooping cough, etc.	1,137	—	1,137
School Clinic cases, following up	489	489	978
Other visits	2,117	10,502	12,619
	8,263	34,355	42,618

HOME NURSING. (Section 25)

The present staff consists of a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, and twenty-five full-time including one male nurse, and three part time district nurses the establishment being thirty full-time nurses.

The service operates from the Nurses Home at Winn Road where residential accommodation is available.

General practitioners requiring the services of a district nurse apply to the Superintendent direct. The hospital almoners also approach the Superintendent in connection with patients discharged from hospital and requiring the services of a district nurse.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken during the year :—

Classification of Cases :

Classification of Cases :				
Influenzal Pneumonia	.....	.....	5	
Primary Pneumonia	.....	.....	56	
Broncho-Pneumonia	.....	.....	120	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	208	
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	8	
Erysipelas	.....	.....	11	
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	3	
Measles	.....	.....	7	
Medical	.....	.....	2,563	
Surgical	.....	.....	233	
MIDWIFERY ;				
Miscarriages	.....	.....	11	
Threatened Miscarriages	.....	.....	1	
Maternity	.....	.....	4	
Complications of Pregnancy	.....	.....	7	
Complications of Midwifery	.....	.....	2	
Breast Abscess	.....	.....	45	
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	8	
Gynaecological	.....	.....	52	
			3,344	
Groups				
O - 4	5 -14	15 - 64	65 and over	TOTAL
156	251	1,551	1,386	3,344

Source of reference of new cases

General Practitioners	.....	.....	2,901
Hospitals	.....	.....	231
Personal Applications	.....	.....	104
From Clinics	.....	.....	93
Other Sources	.....	.....	15
			3,344
Total number New Cases 1953	.....	.....	3,344
Brought forward from 1952	.....	.....	511
			3,855

Total Cases for 1952 —	3,389	Total Cases for 1953 —	3,855
		Increase —	466
Total Visits for 1952 —	87,721	Total Visits for 1953 —	99,667
		Increase —	11,946

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

Advice concerning vaccination and diphtheria immunisation is given by the health visiting staff and by medical officers at the Child Welfare and School clinics. In addition publicity drives are organised to coincide with the national publicity. A birthday "greetings" card is sent to the parents of each child approaching the age of one year recommending protection against diphtheria. The medical officers undertaking medical inspections at school and examinations at the school clinics recommend "boosting" injections of diphtheria prophylactic. Immunisation against whooping cough is given upon request being made by the parents.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

At the present time 76 medical practitioners have agreed to take part in the local health authority's arrangements, and during the year a total of 1,625 vaccinations were carried out. The following table gives detailed information on the subject and has been prepared on similar lines to the official return required by the Ministry of Health.

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	964	105	65	38	110	1,282
Number re-vaccinated	—	5	17	35	286	343

No cases of generalised vaccinia or post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis were reported during the period.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

A publicity campaign to encourage parents in accepting immunisation for their children was organised to commence in September.

Advantage was taken of press advertisements and poster publicity. Special slides were also shown at various cinemas in the town. In addition, propaganda leaflets were distributed at the welfare centres and clinics. Printed letters with consent forms appended, were distributed by head teachers of all infant schools.

A total of 1,890 children received a complete course of primary immunisation during the year, and of this number, 1,117 were dealt with at the various clinics. The remaining 773 were treated by private practitioners. Booster courses were also given to 2,093 children, 1,744 at clinics and 349 through private practitioners.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria. Table A

The following table gives details of the treatment undertaken during the year :—

(i)	New Cases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,525
	Protective injections :—						
	Purified Toxoid Alum Precipitated	First Injection					1,525
	" "	" "	Second injection				1,117
	" "	" "	Additional injection				1,744
							4,386
(ii)	Immunisation at Clinics :						
	Number of Clinics held	310					(316)
	Total number of attendances	4,386					(4,889)
	Number of Children						
	who have completed course			1,117			(1,671)
	Number of re-inforcing courses			1,744			(1,607)
	Immunisation by Private Doctors :						
	Number of Children who have completed course	773					(889)
	Number of re-inforcing courses			349			(346)
	Total number immunised	1,890	2,093				
		(2,560)	(1,953)				

(Figures in brackets refer to the Year 1952)

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION, TABLE B
 Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1953

Age at 31.12.53 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	.....	.....	.....	Under 1 1953	1—4 1952-1949	5—9 1948-1944	10—14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (primary or booster) 1949—1953				117	6,416	9,150	2,184	17,867
1948 or earlier						3,771	7,852	11,623
Estimated mid-year child population				2,850	12,050	27,400		42,300

AMBULANCE SERVICE. (Section 27)

In my report for the year 1952 I drew attention to the apparent halt in the increase in the demand for ambulance facilities evident in preceding years and I made mention that this was probably explained by the installation of radio control in the ambulances during April of that year. A study of the figures for the past year reveals a continuation in this downward trend, the number of patients carried by the ambulances falling by 1,036, journeys by 2,542 and the total mileage by 6,245 miles compared with figures for the year 1952. The ordering of ambulances by the hospitals is now co-ordinated by one responsible officer and this no doubt has contributed to the reduction in the years figures.

Two new ambulances were added to the fleet during the year, one of these replacing an obsolete vehicle which has now been disposed of, bringing the total number of ambulances to nine.

A sitting case ambulance was acquired in July and is stationed at Ambulance Headquarters. Details of the work undertaken by this vehicle are incorporated in the following table of the work carried out by the Ambulance Service during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Summary of work carried out during the year

YEAR 1953	Southampton General Hospital	Southampton Eye Hospital	Chest Hospital	Southampton Children's Hospital	Royal South Hants Hospital	Welfare Services	Doctors, Private Addresses and Nursing Homes	Accidents	Calls Made, but Services not Required	Total Calls Received at Ambulance Depot	Ambulance Carried Patients Carried	Sitting Case Ambulance patients carried	Ambulance Journeys	Sitting Case Ambulance Journeys	Ambulance Mileage	Sitting Case Ambulance Mileage
January	75	7	57	23	695	20	153	130	73	1,233	1,160	-	698	-	10,551	-
February	62	2	67	32	584	18	98	111	55	1,029	974	-	605	-	9,044	-
March	75	5	52	13	578	15	92	141	52	1,023	951	-	642	-	8,972	-
April	75	3	43	38	651	13	87	172	46	1,128	1,082	-	719	-	9,832	-
May	99	4	64	10	576	7	117	145	69	1,091	1,022	-	729	-	11,870	-
June	70	8	64	15	554	11	107	153	74	1,056	982	-	667	-	10,212	-
July	129	13	76	22	572	14	96	170	76	1,168	940	152	609	105	11,411	1008
August	128	1	64	7	609	10	107	181	71	1,178	918	189	620	76	10,775	809
September	108	3	48	19	670	6	106	159	68	1,187	947	172	610	45	11,691	776
October.....	103	-	61	10	633	16	90	128	86	1,127	951	90	575	53	9,179	565
November	99	9	39	19	675	9	86	123	62	1,121	974	85	600	35	8,697	466
December	104	12	57	25	673	13	142	141	82	1,249	1,061	106	647	46	10,229	507
TOTALS	1,127	67	692	233	7,470	152	1,281	1,754	814	13,590	11,982	794	7,721	360	122,463	4131

Hospital Car Service

The work undertaken during the past year has again increased in comparison with the previous year. The number of patients carried exceeded the figure for 1952 by 2,241 and the total mileage covered increased by 19,436 miles. At the 31st December, the names of twenty-eight drivers were on the register. The table which follows gives details of patients carried, journeys undertaken and mileage covered during 1953.

1953	Patients	Journeys	Mileage
January	2,321	683	15,278
February	2,179	666	13,043
March	2,429	715	17,120
April	2,284	640	13,902
May	2,254	616	14,102
June	2,332	631	13,118
July	2,549	687	14,736
August	2,042	633	12,667
September	2,441	736	15,170
October	2,468	802	14,720
November	2,443	657	14,053
December	2,324	688	12,496
	28,066	8,154	170,405

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

The Prevention of Illness and After-Care of Sick Sub-Committee has met regularly throughout the year and has considered matters relative to extra nourishment and the supply of bedding and clothing, mainly to tuberculous patients. The Committee also agreed to support a number of patients undergoing training at Enham Alamein Village Centre.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS

A total of 332 vaccinations were carried out during the year, details of which are as under :—

	<i>January - June</i>	<i>July - December</i>
Hospital Staff	9	21
Children	125	177

HOLIDAY HOMES

Twenty cases (15 adults and 5 children) were accepted for varying periods of convalescence, the local health authority accepting financial responsibility for maintenance charges.

PROVISION OF BEDS, BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.

The undermentioned items were supplied to patients, the majority of whom were referred for consideration by the Almoner at the Chest Clinic :—

<i>Beds and Bedding :</i>	Beds, iron	12
	Blankets	46
	Mattresses	12
	Pillows	22
	Pillow cases	44
	Sheets, cotton	52
<i>Clothing (males) :</i>	Boots, pairs	2
	Jackets	4
	Overcoats	1
	Pants	12
	Pyjamas	7
	Raincoats	6
	Shirts	11
	Shoes, pairs	1
	Socks, pairs	4
	Suits	5
	Trousers	6
	Vests	12
<i>Clothing (females) :</i>	Cardigans	1
	Dresses	2
	Knickers	5
	Overcoats	4
	Petticoats	5
	Pyjamas	4
	Raincoats	4
	Shoes, pairs	5
	Skirts	2
	Slippers, pairs	1
	Vests	5
	Towels	2
<i>Other Items :</i>		

DOMESTIC HELP (Section 29)

The Domestic Help Scheme provides for cases coming within the undermentioned categories :—

- (a) Housewives falling sick.
- (b) Several members of a family falling ill at the same time.
- (c) Blind, aged and infirm persons.
- (d) Maternity — during the lying-in period of the mother.

A Supervisor is responsible for maintaining a register of helpers and for dealing with applications for help.

The workers engaged on cases of sickness or infirmity are employed on a regular basis for either full-time or part-time duties, but, owing to the uncertain nature of the maternity cases, it is found convenient to maintain a separate pool of helpers to be available for this work, as and when required. It is, however, difficult to retain casual workers, owing to the infrequency of employment.

Although there continues to be a considerable number of enquiries for help to be supplied in maternity cases, very few proceed with the application after they are aware of the charge to be applied, apparently preferring to make private arrangements.

There also seems to be a general reluctance to pay a charge approaching the full cost of the service in all other categories, even when the family income is quite substantial.

The demand for help for the chronic sick, aged and infirm continues to form a very large proportion of the number of cases dealt with. Usually these cases are not required to pay anything for this service or, if a charge is made, it is very small, and the demand is sometimes in excess of the immediate supply.

From time to time, applications, which are treated as normal requests, are received for the provision of Home Helps in the homes of tuberculosis patients, only volunteers being used for these cases ; but this type of case continues to be a problem as there are very few helpers who are prepared to undertake this work, and those who have volunteered are fully employed on these cases.

The assessment of the charge payable for help supplied is based on the scale recommended by the Association of Municipal Corporations.

The following tables give details of the work undertaken during the year and of the number of workers employed at 31st December, with comparative figures for the years 1951 and 1952 :—

Cases supplied with help during the year :	1953	1952	1951
Sick and Infirm (Categories (a), (b), (c))	200	214	258
Maternity (Category (d))	11	16	30
TOTAL	211	230	288

Workers employed 31st December :—	1953	1952	1951
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c) (Full-time)	4	5	5
For cases under Categories (a), (b), (c) (Part-time)	28	29	30
For cases under Category (d) (Pool)	3	5	9
TOTAL	35	39	44

MENTAL HEALTH (Sections 28 and 51)

The National Health Service Act, 1946, placed upon the Council certain duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938. All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of the local health authority are referred to the health committee, which appointed a mental health sub-committee to administer the mental health service.

The duties of the authority are briefly as follows :—

(1) *Mental Treatment.* The appointment of duly authorised officers to take initial proceedings in providing care and treatment for persons suffering from mental illness.

(2) *Mental Deficiency.* The ascertainment of defective persons in the area ; the provision of suitable supervision, training and occupation for defectives not in institutions ; the taking of steps to secure institutional care or guardianship where necessary.

The authority may also make arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness.

(i) ADMINISTRATION

(a) *Mental Health Sub-Committee.* This sub-committee of the health committee has seven members, of whom three are co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

(b) *Staff.* The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the medical direction and control of the service. He is assisted by his deputy.

Social work is carried out by two officers employed full-time by the Council ; one of whom holds a University Degree, while the other possesses a Certificate in Social Studies.

The staff of the Occupation Centre consists of a supervisor two assistant supervisors, and a cook.

Four duly authorised officers are employed part-time, devoting approximately half their time to work under the Lunacy Acts, and

the remainder of their time to district welfare work for the welfare services committee. These authorised officers have had considerable experience of work under the Lunacy Acts.

(c) *Co-ordination.* The medical officers of the hospitals for mentally defective and mentally deranged persons have acted in a consultative capacity when necessary. For this purpose cases have been referred to the out-patient clinics established at the hospitals for mental defectives, and to the out-patient clinic established in the Local Health Authority's clinic at King's Park Road and staffed by medical officers from Knowle Hospital.

At the request of the Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospital Management Committee, mentally defective patients on licence in Southampton from the institutions controlled by that committee have been supervised by officers of the Local Health Authority. The reports and medical certificates required when such patients were seen by the visitors have also been provided by the staff of the department.

Patients on trial from Knowle Hospital, or out-patients attending the hospital are supervised by the social workers of the hospital, who already know the patients. The number of mentally deranged persons requiring supervision in their homes by officers of the Local Authority is very small.

The psychiatrist employed in the child guidance clinic has been consulted in many cases where children required investigation and treatment.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.* No duties have been delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) *Training of Mental Health Workers.* No arrangements have been initiated for the training of mental health workers.

(ii) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

(a) Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946 ;
Prevention, care and after-care.

The out-patient clinic in King's Park Road provides investigation and advice for mentally-ill patients at an early stage of their illness, and may be looked upon as largely preventive in character. It is staffed by two doctors and a psychiatric social worker from Knowle Hospital and four sessions are held each week. Persons requiring advice about themselves or their relatives may consult the social worker and private practitioners may refer patients for consultation. The average weekly attendance at this clinic has been forty-six.

Home Visiting. A few ex-servicemen, referred to the department by service hospitals, have been visited by the social worker. Where necessary, such cases have been advised to attend the out-patient clinic, or action has been taken under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

- (b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, by duly authorised officers.

Each officer is primarily responsible for a particular area of the town, but arrangements are made for certain officers to be on call at week-ends and holiday periods. Calls for duly authorised officers come from doctors, police and relatives of mentally ill persons, and are dealt with during office hours at the Civic Centre. Outside office hours, calls are dealt with at the ambulance station, where a rota is kept of duly authorised officers on duty.

The duly authorised officers made arrangements during 1953 for the admission to hospital of 260 patients as follows :—

Moorgreen Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts	200
Knowle Hospital as voluntary patients	60

Included in these totals are a number of patients who arrived in the port from overseas, some on liners, others in hospital ships. Where no relative was available to take over the responsibility of caring for the patient, or where the patient was too ill for such disposal, admission to hospital was arranged. As a result of these patients arriving great pressure was placed upon the observation wards at Moorgreen Hospital, and the duly authorised officers frequently had difficulty in obtaining vacancies.

- (c) Under Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

(i) *Ascertainment.* Twenty six new cases were ascertained during the year 1953. The number of defectives awaiting admission to institutions was 24 at the end of the year.

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.* Five patients were under the guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society.

Supervision of defectives in the community was carried out by the Council's officers. During the year 203 defectives were under statutory supervision and 96 under voluntary supervision.

(iii) *Training.* This has been provided in the Occupation Centre in Cranbury Terrace. There are 48 places available, 45 being occupied. Of these, 12 were filled by County Council patients who live near Southampton. The ages of patients attending the Occupation Centre ranged from 5 to 60 years.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulances provided by the Council were available for any defectives requiring such transport.

GENERAL

(a) *Petitions.* During the year, petitions were presented to the Justices and Orders under the Acts obtained in respect of 17 patients.

Twelve patients were classified as feeble-minded, four as imbeciles and one as an idiot. These were dealt with as under :—

Admitted to institutions :

Coldeast Hospital	.....	.....	.....	2 males
				8 females
Tatchbury Mount Hospital		.....		7 males

One male patient was dealt with by the court under section 8 of the Mental Deficiency Acts. This patient was committed to Tatchbury Mount Hospital.

(b) *Discharges from Orders.* The Board of Control authorised the discharge from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Acts of six male patients and three female patients.

During the year the following patients were transferred :— One female patient, The Royal Earlswood Institution to Coldeast Hospital, Sarisbury Green. One female patient, Hortham Hospital, Almondsbury to Coldeast Hospital, and three female patients were transferred from Coldeast Hospital to the following Cowdray Down House, Basingstoke, Rampton Hospital, Retford and St. Theresa's, Great Holt. In addition to these, one male patient was transferred from Rampton Hospital, Retford, to Farmfield Institution, Horley.

The deaths of 11 patients occurred during 1953. Of these 1 male and 2 females were patients of Coldeast Hospital, and 3 males were patients of Tatchbury Mount Hospital. Of the remaining patients, 1 male and 1 female were under Statutory Supervision, and 3 female patients under voluntary supervision,

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

(i) <i>Number of Mental Defectives :</i>				M.	F.	T.
(a) Under Guardianship (under Order)						
	(under 16 years of age)	.....	.....	—	—	—
	(aged 16 years and over)	.....	.....	2	4	6
(b) In "places of safety"				1	—	1
(c) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding cases on licence)						
	(under 16 years)	.....	.....	27	24	51
	(16 years and over)	.....	.....	78	74	152
(d) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings				—	—	—
Number of cases included in (a) to (d) above awaiting removal to an Institution				3	2	5
(ii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives not at present "Subject to be dealt with," but over whom some form of Voluntary Supervision is maintained :</i>						
	(Under 16 years of age)	.....	.....	2	5	7
	(Aged 16 years and over)	.....	.....	47	42	89
(iii) <i>Number of Mental Defectives Receiving Training :</i>						
(a) In day-training centres						
	(under 16 years of age)	.....	.....	12	8	20
	(aged 16 years and over)	.....	.....	4	10	14
(b) At home				—	—	—
TOTAL				16	18	34

		M.	F.	T.
(iv)	<i>Particulars of Mental Defectives ascertained during the year :</i>			
	(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Section 57, Education Act, 1944)—			
	Under Section 57 (3)	9	4	13
	Under Section 57 (5) on leaving special schools	—	—	—
	On leaving ordinary schools	1	—	1
(b)	Other cases reported during 1953 and ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with”	10	2	12
	Total cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with” during the year	20	6	26
(c)	Other cases reported during 1953 who are not at present “subject to be dealt with” but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	—	—	—
	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR	20	6	26

v)	<i>Disposal of cases reported during the year :</i>			
(a)	<i>Cases ascertained to be “subject to be dealt with” :</i>	M.	F.	T
	(i) Admitted to institutions (by Order)	9	8	17
	(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	—	—	—
	(iii) Taken to “places of safety”	1	0	1
	(iv) Placed under Statutory Supervision	6	2	8
	(v) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
	(vi) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
(b)	<i>Cases not at present “subject to be dealt with” :</i>			
	(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	4	1	5
	(ii) Found not to be defective	—	—	—
	(iii) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
	(iv) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
	TOTAL	20	11	31

- (vi) *Number of Mental Defectives who were in Institutions under community care, including voluntary supervision or in "places of safety," on 1st January, 1953, who have ceased to be under community care or in "places of safety" during 1953.*

			M.	F.	T.
(a)	Ceased to be under care	.....	3	6	9
(b)	Died or removed from area	.....	5	6	11
TOTAL		.....	8	12	20

- (vii) *Of the total number of Mental Defectives known to the Local Health Authority :*

- (a) Number who have given birth to children during 1953
- (i) After marriage — — —
- (ii) While unmarried — — —

- (b) Number who have married during 1953 M. F.
- 2 —

HEALTH EDUCATION

The exhibition stands and topics provided by the Central Council for Health Education have been in use throughout the year. In addition appropriate publications, posters and pamphlets issued by the Central Council for Health Education and the Accident Prevention Council have been displayed or distributed at the ante-natal clinics, child welfare centres and the Civic Centre building.

A Southampton Health Services booklet was published in the latter part of the year and distributed to all medical practitioners in the area and to the head teachers of Southampton schools. Copies were also made available to the general public.

SPECIAL REPORTS

In accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/54, a short statement on epileptics and spastics is included in this report, together with information concerning blind persons. The latter information has been supplied by the Chief Officer of Welfare Services whose Committee and Department, in accordance with schemes approved by the Ministry of Health, administer blind welfare.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

A survey undertaken by the Welfare Services Department revealed that there were 66 registered disabled persons in Southampton suffering from epileptic condition, 60 of whom were in employment. The following are details of the cases known to the Welfare Services Department :—

Pre-school cases	NIL.
School age cases	6
Adult cases	14 (1 case is also mentally defective).

Of the school cases, five are attending special schools and one attending ordinary school. Four adults are receiving institutional treatment while a further two cases are waiting admission. One adult case has since removed from the area.

There are several pupils suffering from epilepsy but able to attend ordinary schools. A survey of these is at present being made.

Those children known to be epileptic appear to be receiving adequate medical attention and where necessary health visitors give guidance.

When school leavers are examined during their last year at school, any appropriate information is passed on to the Youth Employment Bureau.

Co-operation between Corporation departments and hospital and specialist services in ascertainment and in obtaining admission to institutions is satisfactory and reports from hospital and specialist services have been obtained without difficulty. Whenever possible, children suffering from epilepsy are retained in ordinary schools. The co-operation of teachers is very readily given and explanations to health visitors and medical officers are given to assist teachers in dealing with affected pupils. Children are referred by health visitors to welfare centres and private practitioners if epilepsy is suspected, doubtful cases are referred to hospital by practitioner or clinical officer.

Thirty-seven spastic cases have been traced and classified as follows :—

		Spastic	Athetoid	Unclassified
Pre-school age	4	2	—	2
School age	23	19	9	5

The four pre-school cases will probably be able to attend ordinary schools. Of the twenty-three children of school age, sixteen are mild cases attending ordinary schools and four are in special schools. The remaining eleven are considered to require special educational treatment. Three may prove to be ineducable and merit a trial period in a day special school.

Close co-operation exists between Corporation departments and hospital and specialist services in ascertaining the number and types of spastics in the Borough.

During recent months, officers of departments concerned with the care and welfare of spastics have attended meetings arranged by voluntary organisations and Parents Associations.

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	*21	4	—	21
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	†12	5	—	6
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	‡6	4	—	5

* Of this number 4 cases also suffered from Glaucoma

† Of this number 1 case also suffered from Glaucoma

‡ Of this number 1 case also suffered from Glaucoma

Of the eight cases for whom treatment has been recommended but not yet received, two are recent registrations, one is awaiting development of cataract to operational condition, one the general practitioner advises against operation, one sight improved and treatment not now required and one case has become untraceable. Of the remaining two cases one has an additional cause i.e. arterio sclerosis and in the second case medical treatment is required.

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	4
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	—
(a) Vision lost	—
(b) Vision impaired	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	—

Cases of retolental fibroplasia among premature infants - NIL.

CIVIL DEFENCE — AMBULANCE SECTION

Interest has been maintained in the Ambulance Section of the Civil Defence. The two Full First Aid courses arranged were well attended. Sectional Training and Driving Instruction continued during the year. At the end of the year there were 125 basically trained volunteers, of these 43 had completed a full first aid course, 35 were attending for section training and 17 attending driving instruction courses. In addition 19 members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade enrolled in the Ambulance Section. Two of the redundant peace-time ambulances have been reconditioned and fitted into 4 berth capacity ambulances for stretcher and training purposes.

During the year I attended a Staff College Course at Sunningdale which was very comprehensive, dealing with such matters as air defence of the United Kingdom; the world situation; scientific approach to civil defence problems; the organisation of local civil defence; the casualty organisations etc.

FIRST AID TRAINING

Arrangements were also continued for the holding of Basic First Aid Courses for wardens and other volunteers, which took place at the Health Centres in different parts of the town. At the end of the year 12 such classes had been completed, the members being very keen and regular in attendance.

